The Bombay Gazette.

No. 6,824.—New Series. BOMBAY :—TUESDAY, DECEMBER 20, 1870. Annual Subscription in Advance...Rupees Fifty-two.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For year in advance delivered in Town	Rs. 52	0
—— including postage	,, 72	0
For half year in advance, delivered in Town	,, 28	0
—— including postage	,, 38	0
For three months' advance, delivered in Town	,, 16	0
—— including postage	,, 21	0
For one month, delivered in Town	,, 6	0
—— including postage	,, 7	12
Single Copy for Cash	,, 0	4
Back Numbers	,, 0	8

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten lines and under

First insertion	Rs. 5	0
Second Ditto	,, 2	8
Third Ditto	,, 2	8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	,, 0	2½ As.

per line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

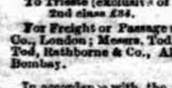
LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion .... 8 As. per line.
Second Ditto .... 4½ ,, ,,
Third and succeeding .... 2½ ,, ,,
In the Native Languages, double the above.
Domestic Occurrences. Each—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette.*"

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND FREIGHT ROUTE.
Via SUEZ CANAL.



THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company, take cargo to Liverpool, London, and Havre, via the Canal.

Rates of Fare for Passengers.

To Liverpool via Suez Canal—1st class £50 ; 2nd class £35.
To Suez—1st class £40 ; 2nd class £22 10s.
To Trieste (exclusive of Transit)—1st class £53 ; 2nd class £34.
} Exclusive of Wines.

For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. Stephen, Kennard & Co., London ; Messrs. Tod, Kennard & Co., Liverpool ; Messrs. Tod, Rathborne & Co., Alexandria ; or to the undersigned in Bombay.

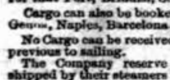
In accordance with the above, the Steam-ship NEERA, Tons 2,500, Captain Coburn, will be despatched to Liverpool, on or about 7th February 1871.

STEARNS, HOBART, & Co.

Bombay, 6th December 1870.

OVERLAND ROUTE.

On Saturday, the 24th December, at 3 p.m., from Mazagon.



THE P. & O. Co.'s s. s. DECCAN, (3,128 tons, and 600 H. P.,) Captain D. Rennoldson, WILL LEAVE FOR SUEZ as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Brindisi, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Trieste, Venice, Odessa, Genoa, Naples, Barcelona and Havre, Liverpool, or London.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon before 10 a.m. on the day of the Steamer's departure, in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 p.m., precisely, on the day of sailing.

BRINDISI ROUTE.

The Company's Steamers now run to and from Brindisi instead of Marseilles.

REDUCED PARCEL RATES.

A considerable REDUCTION has been made in the TARIFF of CHARGES for SMALL PARCELS to ENGLAND, &c., particulars of which can be learnt on application at this Office.

Parcels will in future be received up to noon on the day of sailing.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Rampart Row, Bombay, 17th December 1870.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.



THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. BEHAR, (1,723 tons, and 300 H.P.), Captain W. Blake, will be despatched for the above Ports on THURSDAY, the 22nd December, leaving Mazagon at noon on that day, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras, Calcutta and Australia.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's office before 11 a.m. on Tuesday, the 20th instant.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Rampart Row, Bombay, 8th December 1870.

CHEAP PASSAGE TO EUROPE.

STEAM TO TRIESTE via SUEZ CANAL.



THE AUSTRIAN LLOYDS Steamer ORESTE will be despatched from BOMBAY to TRIESTE on or about the 21st December. This Steamer has good accommodation for 60 Cabin Passengers. Rate £40. For Freight or Passage apply to

A. C. GUMPERT & Co.,
Agents for the Austrian Lloyd.

Bombay, 2, Ash Lane, 9th December 1870

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL via SUEZ CANAL.



THE favorite steamer HISTORIAN, Captain Tutton, 1,750 tons Register, 250 H.P., (Messrs. T. & J. Harrison's Line), will sail about the end of the month, and has accommodation for about 12 First-class Passengers.

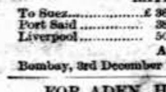
RATES OF PASSAGE.

To Suez............£ 36
Port Said............ 38
Liverpool............ 50
} Exclusive of Wines, &c., which can be had at moderate rates on board.

Apply to WALLACE & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 3rd December 1870.

FOR ADEN, HODEIDA, and JEDDAH.



THE Steamer NEERA, 2,500 tons, will sail for the above Ports on or about 29th December. For Freight or Passage apply to

STEARNS, HOBART, & Co.

Bombay, 17th November 1870.

NEW OVERLAND ROUTE
(via SUEZ CANAL.)

DIRECT SERVICE BETWEEN BOMBAY and MARSEILLES, touching at ADEN, SUEZ, ISMAILIA, PORT SAID, ALEXANDRIA (in case of need) and MARSEILLES.



LA COMPAGNIE MARSEILLAISE DE NAVIGATION A VAPEUR.—MARC FRAISSINET PERE and FILS will DESPATCH STEAMERS MONTHLY from BOMBAY to MARSEILLES, via the SUEZ CANAL.

PASSENGER RATES.
(Inclusive of Wines, and all Transit Fees through the Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck. (Without food)
To Aden	£ 25	£ 15	£ 5
,, Suez	£ 40	£ 22-10	£ 8
,, Port Said	£ 42	£ 24	£ 9
,, Marseilles	£ 56	£ 36	£ 14

In accordance with the above, the s. s. EUROPE, 3,500 Tons, Captain Martino, will be despatched on or about the 7th February 1871.

For further particulars, rates of Freight, &c., apply to

KUNKLER, PREISWERCK, & Co., Agents.

Elphinstone Circle, 19th December 1870.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per Ship WENNINGTON, Captain H. Davis, from Liverpool, are requested to SEND OFF BOATS immediately to take delivery of their respective Goods ; failing which, they will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned.

Captain Davis will not be responsible for the condition of any package after it has once left the ship's side.

EWART LATHAM, & Co.,
Agents Ship Wennington.

Bombay, 5th December 1870.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited).

The following are the DATES of SAILING of this Company's Steamers :—

FROM CALCUTTA.

For CHITTAGONG and AKYAB, 9th and 23rd December 1870, and 6th and 20th January 1871.

For AKYAB, RANGOON and MOULMEIN, 14th and 28th December 1870, and 11th and 25th January 1871.

For RANGOON and MOULMEIN, 7th and 21st December 1870 and 4th, 7th, 8th January 1871.

For STRAITS, calling at Rangoon and Moulmein, 7th December 1870, and 5th January 1871.

For PORT BLAIR and CAMORTA, 23rd December 1870, and 20th January 1871.

For BOMBAY, calling at Gopaulpore, Bimlipatam, Vizagapatam, Coconada, Madras, Negapatam, Galle, Colombo, Tuticorin, Cochin, or Narrakal, (and, weather permitting, Beypore, Calicut, Cannanore and Mangalore,) and Carwar, 13th and 27th December 1870, and 10th and 24th January 1871.

FROM BOMBAY.

For CALCUTTA, calling at the same ports as the Steamers from Calcutta for Bombay, 6th and 20th December 1870, and 3rd, 17th and 31st January 1871.

For KURRACHEE, 5th, 12th, 19th, and 26th December 1870 and 2nd, 9th, 16th, 23rd and 30th January 1871.

For PERSIAN GULF, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, and Bussorah, and carrying Passengers and Cargo for Bagdad, 12th and 26th December 1870, and 9th and 23rd January 1871.

FROM MADRAS.

For RANGOON, calling at Masulipatam, Coconada, Vizagapatam and Bimlipatam, 3rd and 31st December 1870, and 28th January 1871.

Managing Agents............Messrs. MACKINNON, MACKENZIE and Co., Calcutta.
Agents at Bombay............Messrs. WILLIAM NICOL and Co.
,, Madras............Messrs. BINNY & Co.

TO MERCHANTS.

For Sale at the "Bombay Gazette" Office, at Reduced Price, Rs. 8.

STREET'S INDIAN and COLONIAL MERCANTILE DIRECTORY for 1870.

Containing the Trade Returns, Tariffs, Populations, names of the leading Merchants and Traders, and much general information valuable to commercial men concerning the chief towns in India, Ceylon, China, Japan, the Eastern Archipelago, Mauritius Australia, New Zealand, Tasmania, South Africa, Canada, British Columbia, South and Central America, West Indies, Mediterranean, and the United Kingdom.

In the Directory will be found particulars as to transit and passage rates, concise descriptions of each country and town, and principal products, banks and bank agents, &c., &c.

SHIPPING.

BRINDISI STEAMERS.

CARRYING HER MAJESTY'S INDIAN and CHINA MAILS HITHERTO SENT via MARSEILLES.

ADRIATICO ORIENTALE COMPANY.

UNDER ARRANGEMENT with the English POST OFFICE authorities, the Mail hitherto sent by the P. & O. Steamers via Marseilles, will be despatched by the Steamers of the Adriatico Orientale Company from Alexandria to Brindisi until the end of the war. This route being now the regular Mail line, becomes the safest as well as the most expeditious route for passengers.

The undersigned are prepared to issue THROUGH TICKETS from ALEXANDRIA to BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, NAPLES, ROME, BOLOGNA, FLORENCE, TURIN, SUSA, VERONA, CAMERLATA, MILAN, and PARIS.

Steamers leave Alexandria on the arrival of the Mail from Bombay.

The passage from Alexandria to Brindisi occupies only three days, and the through journey to London about 140 hours, making a saving over other routes of about 48 hours.

On arrival at Brindisi of the weekly fast Steamer from Alexandria, an Express Train is run by the South Italian Railway en route for London, via Ancona, Bologna, Milan, the Bremen Pass, Munich and Frankfort to Dover, THUS AVOIDING THE SEAT OF WAR.

RATES OF FARE FROM ALEXANDRIA.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.		1st Class.	2nd Class.
To BRINDISI	Rs. 110	Rs. 80	To ROME	Rs. 123	Rs. 89-8
,, VENICE	,, 128	,, 88	,, PARIS	,, 206	,, 156-8

For rates to other towns apply to

STEARNS, HOBART, & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 29th October 1870.

OVERLAND PASSENGERS.

Gentlemen proceeding Home will find all that is requisite in the following detailed list ; the Goods being made specially for the passage and Home wear :—

REQUIREMENTS.

½ Dozen Silk and Wool Shirts.	1 Rug with straps.
½ ,, Under Vests.	1 Maud.
½ ,, Linen Collars.	1 Inverness Cape.
1 ,, Fine Cotton Socks.	1 Hand Portmanteau.
1 ,, Fine Merino Socks.	2 Overland Trunks.
½ ,, Fine Merino Drawers.	1 Clothes Bag.
1 ,, Colored Handkerchiefs.	1 Travelling Hat.
1 ,, White Cambric.	1 Courier Bag.
1 Overland Suit.	1 Easy Chair.
2 Sleeping Suits.	1 Umbrella.
2 Pairs of Kid Gloves.	1 Pair of Brushes.
6 Scarfs and Ties.	Ladies' Overland Trunks.

Return Fares.—First Class Passengers embarking from India by the P. and O. Co.'s Steamer within six months of their arrival from England, and *vice versa*, will be allowed a reduction of 20 per cent. on the Return Passage Money.

Bombay. BADHAM & Co., Apollo House.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT and COMPANY.
No. 5, Forbes Street.

WEEKLY SALE,

On FRIDAY, the 23rd instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at their rooms, a small quantity of Grey and Coloured Piece Goods, &c.

On account of underwriter, per Ship Chatham from China.
C S—A T—1-1 Bale new fine Canton Raw Silk No. 1.

AUCTION SALE of neat and modern Household Furniture, Plated Glass and Porcelainware, a first-class Mahogany Grand Square Piano by John Broadwood and Sons, &c., at No. 5, Forbes Street, Fort.

On FRIDAY, the 23rd instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at their rooms, at the abovementioned place, the neat and modern Household Furniture, Piano, &c., the property of a Gentleman leaving Bombay, the same comprises rich Cut Glassware, handsome Dinner, Breakfast and Dessert Services, best Platedware, such as a set of Dish Covers containing 5 Hotwater and Vegetable Dishes, Cruet and Pickle Stands, Tea Set, Ice Pitcher, Spoons and Forks, Table and Chamber Candlesticks, Cutlery, &c., handsomely Carved Blackwood Furniture, such as a Dining Table in 2 pieces, 2 round Tables, Sideboard, Screens, Dining-room Chairs, Plated and Bronze Table Argand Lamps, Teapoys, Whatnot, Circular, Pier and Writing Tables, Easy and Drawing-room Chairs, Conversation Sofas, a first-class Mahogany Grand Square Piano by John Broadwood and Sons, rich Brussel's Carpets, Plated single and 4 light hanging Argand Lamps, first-rate Engravings in gilt and maple frames, handsome Vases, an American 8 day Clock, Hatstands, Blackwood and Iron four-post Bedstead, Camp Cots, Reclining Couches, Dressing and Washing Tables, Toilet Glasses, Clothes and Gown Presses, Chest of Drawers, Towel Horses, Dispense Articles, Cooking Utensils, &c., &c.

No Catalogues and the property is now on view.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsome Household Furniture, best Plated Glass and Porcelainware, a first-class English Mahogany Grand Square Piano, by Soundy and Co., a handsome English-built Brougham, a ditto four-seated Open Carriage, a powerful Black Australian Mare, Ladies' and Gentlemen's Saddles, by Peat, &c., at Marine Lines, Esplanade.

TO-MORROW, WEDNESDAY, the 21st inst., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at their residence, at the abovementioned place, the valuable and handsome Furniture, Piano, &c., the property of Major-General Tremenheere and H. E. Jacomb, Esq., the same comprises rich Cut Glassware, handsome Dinner, Dessert and Breakfast Services, best Plated Ware, such as a set of Dish Covers containing 2, Hotwater and Vegetable Dishes, Cruet and Pickle Stands, Epergne, Ice Pitcher, a Mahogany Case containing a set of King's pattern Spoons and Forks by Elkington, a ditto containing Dessert Knives and Forks for 12, Table and Chamber Candlesticks, Cutlery, &c., handsomely Carved Blackwood Furniture, such as a Dining Table in 2 pieces and Centre Piece for 14 persons, a round ditto, Sideboards, Screens, Dining-room Chairs, Plated and Bronze Table Argand Lamps, Teapoys, Whatnots, Circular, Pier and Card Tables, Easy and Drawing-room Chairs, Full-back Conversation Sofas, a handsome Flower Stand, English Walnutwood Ornament Stands, a first-rate 8 day Chiming Clock by Samuel Cleghorn, a first-class Mahogany the Indian solid square Piano by Soundy and Co., a rich Brussels Drawing-room Carpet with border, Tucker's bronze single and double light Hanging Argand Lamps, nearly new, first-rate Engravings in maple and gilt frames, handsome Vases, Camp Cots, Reclining Couches, Dressing and Washing Tables, Toilet Glasses, Clothes and Gown Presses, Wardrobe, China Camphorwood Chest of Drawers, English Towel-horses, Cooking Utensils, Dispense Articles, &c.

At 2 p.m.

A handsome English-built light four-seated Open Carriage by Horsley Beecles.

A handsome English-built Brougham with black Australian Mare and Harness.

A set of best English-plate mounted Carriage Harness.

Ladies' and Gentlemen's Saddles by Peat, &c.

Catalogues are published, and the property is now on view.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 20th December 1870.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY.
(VIA SUEZ CANAL).



MESSRS. R. RUBATTINO & Co.'s ITALIAN MAIL STEAMERS running between GENOA and BOMBAY, calling at LEGHORN, NAPLES, MESSINA, (occasionally ALEXANDRIA), PORT SAID, SUEZ, ADEN, and vice versa.

The next Steamer of the above Company, leaving THIS PORT, will be the newly English built s. s. INDIA, about 2,500 tons burden, Captain Doderō, with superior accommodation for 1st, 2nd, and 3rd Class Passengers. She is expected to arrive by the end of January, and will consequently be despatched within the 2nd or 3rd week of February 1871.

More precise information regarding her departure will be given on her arrival.

PASSENGER RATES,
(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
To Aden	£22	£15	£4
Suez	36	22	8
Port Said	38	24	9
Alexandria	39	25	9-10
Messina	45	32	12
Naples	47	33	13
Leghorn	50	34	14
Genoa	50	34	14
Marseilles with transhipment at Genoa	52	35	14-10

(1st and 2nd Class: Including Wines. 3rd Class: Without Food.)

Children under 3 years, free of charge.
Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Passengers are allowed to break their voyage at any of the abovenamed Mediterranean Ports, and to resume it by any of the Company's Steamers to the port of destination marked on their Tickets.

Passengers returning within 6 months of their departure from Bombay by the Steamers of the Company are entitled to a reduction of 20 per cent. on the Return Fare.

Berths may be secured in advance by depositing half the Passage Money.

For Prospectus, Rates of Freight and further particulars apply to

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.

Bombay, 19th December 1870.

PENINSULAR and ORIENTAL COMPANY.
OVERLAND CARGO.

The s. s. GOLCONDA, from Suez, has brought the Cargoes of the following steamers :—

ACCELERATED CARGO, Ex
s. s. MASSILIA, from Southampton, 19th November.
,, CEYLON, from Marseilles, 26th November.

UNACCELERATED CARGO, Ex
s. s. BANGALORE, from Southampton, 12th November.
,, VENETIAN, from Liverpool, 15th November.

G. F. HENRY,
Superintendent P. & O. S. N. Company.

PHOTOGRAPHIC APPARATUS.

THE COMPANY'S STOCK has lately RECEIVED large ADDITIONS of Apparatus, &c., including CAMERAS of new and improved construction, and very superior finish, and the new INDIAN PHOTOGRAPHIC TENT for outdoor work.

CAMERAS.

Square sliding-body Cameras, Kinnear's Conical Bellows Cameras, Square Bellows Cameras, with screw movement, &c., Binocular and Universal Cameras, &c.
CAMERA STANDS, folding and rigid.

LENSES.

By ROSS, Portrait and Landscape.
By DALLMEYER, Portrait and Group.
By GRUBB, Landscape.
By JAMIN and others, Portrait and Landscape.

APPARATUS, &c.

PRINTING FRAMES, very superior, and Oak Printing Frames.
WATER-TIGHT GLASS BATHS, in Mahogany cases.
DIPPERS FOR BATHS, glass and ebonite.
GLASS BATHS and DISHES.
Patent GLASS PLATES of sizes.
OPAL GROUND, and NON-ACTINIC GLASS.
PLATE BOXES, in Pine and Mahogany.
PLATE DRAINING BOXES and RACKS.
PLATE VICES, HOLDERS, and DEVELOPING STANDS.
PORCELAIN WARE—Dishes, shallow and deep, from 5 by to 24 by 19.
EBONITE WARE—Baths with and without water-tight top Dippers ; Dishes ; Funnels ; Bottles ; Developing Cups ; and Pipers.
PORTABLE STILLS, one and two gallon size.
ROLLING PRESSES, for Cartes-de-Visite.
PHOTOGRAPHIC PAPERS, ALBUMS and CARD MOUNTS.
GRAPHOSCOPES and STEREOSCOPES.
COLLODIONS, by Thomas, Mawson, and Ponting.
PURE PHOTOGRAPHIC CHEMICALS, &c., &c.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).
BYCULLA ESTABLISHMENT,
BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE B. S. & W. COMPANY (Limited).—PROCEEDINGS of another EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the BECHERDASS S. & W. Company, Limited, held at the Company's Office, near Raikhud, on FRIDAY the 16th December 1870.

Shareholders Present.

Shett Becherdass Ambaidass, Chairman and Director
Shett Chuggonbhai Bhaichund, Director
Shett Kuramchund Premchund's Manager, Bhanabhai Treecumdass, by his Proxy Virzvulubdass Dwarkadass
Doctor D. Willie
Mr. Cursetjee Byramjee
Sha Keshewlall Hemchund
Mr. Dinsha Hormusjee's son, Dadabhoy
Sha Virzvullubdass Dwarkadass
Sha Jetha Dewsey, by his Proxy Sha Keshewlall Hemchund
Patell Mansookram Kooberdass, by his Proxy Keshewlall Hemchund

Proposed by Mr. Dinshaw Hormusjee's Son, Mr. Dadabhoy, and seconded by Shett Virzvullubdass Dwarkadass, and carried unanimously—"That Shett Becherdass Ambaidass be requested to take the Chair."

Accordingly Shett Becherdass took his seat in the chair and read the Notice convening the Meeting, also the Proceedings of the last Extraordinary General Meeting which was held on the 1st December 1870.

Proposed by Shett Virzvulubdass Dwarkadass, and seconded by Dinshaw Hormusjee's Son, Dadabhoy, and carried unanimously—"That the Resolution passed at a Meeting of the Shareholders on the 1st of December 1870 be now confirmed, the said Resolution being that the Company be wound up voluntarily under the Provisions of Act X. of 1866 of the Indian Legislative Council and the Company's Deed of Association, and that Shett Oomabhoy Hutteesing and Mr. Cursetjee Byramjee be appointed Liquidators to wind up the affairs of the Company, and that the same do receive as their remuneration Rs. 125 each."

Proposed by Mr. Dinshaw Hormusjee's Son, Mr. Dadabhoy, and seconded by Sha Keshewlall Hemchund, and carried unanimously—"That the thanks of the Meeting be given to the Chairman for his able conduct in the Chair."

The Meeting then dissolved.

BECHERDASS AMBAIDASS,
Chairman the B. S. & W. Co., Limited.

Ahmedabad 16th December 1870.

BOMBAY PRESS COMPANY (Limited).—TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY of LABOUR for LASHING BALES PRESSED by this Company during 1871.

Each Press to be supplied with Seventeen experienced and expert Men, and Tenders to be left at the Company's Office on or before FRIDAY next, the 23rd instant, and to be endorsed as "Tenders for supply of Lashers."

By order of the Directors,
BRICE, BROWN & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 19th December 1870.

STOLEN or STRAYED, from Chinchpoogly, an English Black and Tan TERRIER, answers to the name of TINY. Whoever will bring the same, or give information respecting it, to Captain W. BLAKE, Chinchpoogly, will receive RUPEES TEN REWARD.

FOR SALE on COMMISSION, at the ROOMS of BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY, COMMISSION AGENT, next to the Book and Tract Society, Esplanade.

A few new and second-hand Malvern Dog Carts, Landau Sociable, Buggy Waggonettes, Brougham, Palankin Office Shigrams and other Carriages.

BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY,
Auctioneer and Commission Agent.

Commission Rooms, Esplanade, Bombay, 18th December 1870.

A GOOD CHEAP SET OF
CROQUET,
Comprising -

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
Shaped and Polished Mallets, 3 feet 2 inch long., Balls 4 inch diam., White Hoops, with extra centre Hoop and Bell, Hammer, Iron Drill, Clips, Starting Pins, and Illustrated Book of Rules, in box complete	21 8	24 0

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

FURNITURE, CARPETS and BEDDING.

AN ILLUSTRATED FURNITURE CATALOGUE,

Containing nearly Six Hundred Designs, of every description of Furniture, faithfully drawn from our own Stock, will be forwarded gratis, or may be had at the office of this Journal, on application.

All Orders for Export carefully packed in damp-proof cases, and shipped without delay, at a charge of 10 per cent. on amount of order.

Remittances in advance to be sent direct to London, crossed London and County Bank, or made payable at London Agents of Remitter.

LEWIN CRAWCOUR & Co.,
UPHOLSTERERS and CABINET MAKERS,
73, 75 and 81, Brompton Road, London.
Established 70 Years.

N.B.—Every description of Merchandise supplied on the most liberal terms.

NOTICES.

Mrs. JACOB HUNT,
MILLINER AND DRESS-MAKER,
25, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY,
AND
EAST STREET, POONA,

HAS the pleasure to inform the Ladies of Bombay and Outstations that SHE has just RETURNED from POONA and OPENED her NEW STOCK of Fresh and Fashionable MILLINERY selected for the Season in Bombay.

Handsome Millinery Bonnets
The New Gipsy Bonnets in Straw, &c.
Hats, richly trimmed
Hats in Felt and Straw, of every new shape
Rich Silks and Satins, in all the new colors
Moirés, Reps, Poplins, in great variety
Muslins, Colored and White Striped
Pucales and Piques, Colored and White
Grenadines, Plain and Flowered, Colored and White
Ball Dresses, in Black and White Tulle
Ball Dresses, in Tarlatan, plain and spangled
Ball Dresses, in White and Colored Silk Grenadine
Scarborough Walking Costumes
Dresses in Velvet and Velvetines
Dress Jackets in Black Silk
Ladies' Jackets in Velvet and Velvetines
Ladies' Panier Jackets in Black Lace
Trimmed Outdoor Jackets in Cloth
Indoor Jackets in Velvetines
Muslins, Garibaldis, handsomely trimmed
Rich Black Garibaldis
Garibaldis, in Cloth, prettily braided
Lace Squares, and Fancy's Collars
The "Duchess" Squares in Lace
The New Lace Collars and Sleeves
Chemisettes and Sleeves, in Lace and Muslins
Flowers, in beautiful variety
Terry Ribbons, in all widths and colors
Rich wide Ribbons for Sashes, in Terry Satin, and Silk
Handsome Dress Sashes, in Velvet, Lace, and Satin
Every new variety of Trimming, in Velvet, Terry, and Satin
Fringes, in all widths, styles and colors
Laces in "Duchess" Honiton, Valenciennes, Maltese, &c.
Handsome Muslin Slips
Cambric Embroidered Petticoats
The New Panier Crinolines
The New Dress Improvers
French Wove Embroidered Corsets
Nursing Corsets
Embroidered and Tucked Cambric Camisoles
Ladies' Handkerchiefs in Real Lace and Embroidery
Ladies' Hem-stitched Handkerchiefs
Ladies' Silk Stockings in Black and White
The New "Polish" Boots for Ladies
Ladies' Boots and Slippers in Black and White Satin
Fancy Embroidered Slippers
Ladies' Opera Cloaks
Ladies' Capes in Shetland Wool
Ball Room Fans, in rich variety
Gilt Combs and Head-dresses
Frissettes, in latest styles, for Plaits, Rolls, Coils, &c.
Fashionable Chignons, in every shade of hair
Combs for Chignons
Long Hairnets and Pins for Chignons
Blonde and Tulles, in great variety
Gauze Veils, in every colour
Ladies' Riding Hats, in latest style
Various Material for Riding Habits
Trimmed Petticoats and Under-Skirts in Coloured Rep
Children's Dresses, in Piqué, Merino, &c., handsomely trimmed
Girls' Hats, trimmed and untrimmed
Boys' Suits, in Cashmere, Holland, &c.
Boys' Hats, trimmed and untrimmed
Gloves for Boys and Girls
Babies' Christening Robes and Frocks
Babies' Handsome Cloaks and Capes
Babies' Hoods and Hat, in rich variety
Babies' Quilted Bibs, Boots, and Shoes
Carefully Selected Wedding Material, in rich Moirés, Satins, and Silks
Bridal Wreaths, Veils, Bouquets, &c., in elegant style
The "Josephine" Gloves
Ladies' and Gentlemen's Kid Gloves
Rich Mourning of every description
Jet Ornaments.

All Orders executed with strict care and attention.

LADIES' OWN MATERIAL MADE UP.

Out-stations Orders to be accompanied by a Remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

Bombay, 15th Dec. 1870.

THE TWENTY-FIVE LAKH LOAN CASE.

Now Ready, at *Bombay Gazette* Office,
JUDGMENTS delivered by Mr. Justice Westropp and Sir Charles Sargent in the case of the
BANK OF BOMBAY
versus
THE ORIENTAL BANKING CORPORATION.

The above have been reprinted in Pamphlet Form, and copies may be had in this Office. Price ONE RUPEE.

Bombay Gazette Office, April 4.

THOMSON and COMPANY.
CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS,
Opposite the Secretariate,
22, APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY,
BRANCH ESTABLISHMENT.
MAZAGON.

PRESCRIPTIONS.

Every care and attention is given to this Department of our business, and being under our personal superintendence, Physicians and Patients may rely on all articles being supplied of the best quality, and prepared with exactness and uniformity.

MEDICINE CHESTS IN GREAT VARIETY.

SHIPS' MEDICINE CHESTS CAREFULLY REFILLED.

Messrs. Thomson & Co. devote particular attention to Ships' Medicine Chests, and will, at any time, send on Board a competent party to have the Chest examined, free of charge.

PATENT MEDICINES.

Hair Brushes.	Flesh Gloves.
Nail Brushes.	Chest Expanders.
Tooth Brushes	Eau de Cologne.
Combs.	Violet Powder.
Corn Plasters.	Feeding Bottles.
Perfumery.	Court Plaster.
Sponges.	Filters.
Sponge Bags.	

And a large stock of other sundries.

PIPES, TOBACCO, CHEROOTS.

Orders from Outstations, accompanied by a Bombay reference will receive every care and attention.

NOTICES.

Messrs. BADHAM & COMPANY,
APOLLO HOUSE,
BOMBAY.

		Rs.	a.
BADHAM'S Celebrated	Wove Flannel Shirts	9	0
BADHAM'S ,,	Silk and Wool	9	8
BADHAM'S ,,	Indian Shirt	7	0
BADHAM'S ,,	French Colored Shirts	65	0 per doz.
BADHAM'S ,,	White Shirts	60	0 ,,
BADHAM'S ,,	Overland Suits	35	0
BADHAM'S ,,	Travelling Suits	35	0
BADHAM'S ,,	Silk & Wool Sleeping Suits	20	0
BADHAM'S ,,	All Wool Sleeping Suits	18	0
BADHAM'S ,,	Indian Suits for Sleeping	16	0
BADHAM'S ,,	Serge Suits	40	0

HOSIERS, GLOVERS and GENERAL WAREHOUSEMEN.
By appointment
To His Excellency the GOVERNOR GENERAL of INDIA.

MRS. LAKE has the pleasure to inform the Ladies of Bombay and those at Out-stations, that she has just returned from England with a CHOICE SELECTION OF FASHIONABLE MILLINERY, selected by herself at the FIRST LONDON HOUSES, as follows, &c. :—

Ladies' Dress Bonnets, trimmed, from Rs 15 to 18, 20, and 30 each.
Ladies' Hats, richly trimmed with feathers, &c., from Rs 15 to 18, 20 and 35 each.
The Princess Park Riding Hat, with Feather and Veil, from Rs 24 to 31.
Ladies' Hats, untrimmed, from Rs 4 to 6.
Hair Chignons in every shade, "Auburn," "Flaxen," "Black," "Light and Dark brown," &c., from Rs 10 to 20.
Large sized Frizettes, at Rs 3 per pair.
Rich Silks, Satins, Reps, &c., from Rs 3, 4, 5, to 9 per yard.
Black, White, and Colored Satins, from Rs 4, 5, to 10 per yard.
Rich Silk Evening Dresses in the new colors, from Rs 5 to 9-8 per yard.
French Prints and Cambrics, from 8 to 12 Annas per yard.
Percales and Brilliants, at Rs 1 per yard.
Piqué and Jean, in the new colors, from Rs 1 to Rs 1-8 per yard.
Black Velvet for Dresses, extra rich, at Rs 14 per yard.
Black Embroidered Velveteen Garibaldis, at Rs 17 each.
Print and Llama Garibaldis, from Rs 4 to 17 each.
Muslin Garibaldis, from Rs 4 to 12 each.
Black and White Lace Garibaldis, from Rs 16 to 21 each.
The Princess Breakfast Dress.
Piqué and Print Dress.
Camisoles, plain and trimmed.
Lace sets for open Bodices with loose Sleeves, from Rs 3 to 10 per set.
Lace and Muslin open Sleeves, Rs 2 to 5 per pair.
The new Duchess Lace sets, from Rs 7 to 12 per pair.
The Reversible Cuffs with Collars, from Rs 1 to 2 per pair.
Ladies' Bonnet Caps, Rs 1-8 each.

BALL DRESSES, &c.

Ball Dresses in great variety, from Rs 18, 20, 35, to 60 each.
Ball Dresses with Berthe and Sleeves, from Rs 18 to 35 each.
Black Tulle Ball Dresses, richly trimmed, from Rs 36 to 60 each.
Crystal Tarlatan and Tulle Tarlatans, Grenadines, and Crepes, white and colored Satin slips.
Honiton Lace Handkerchiefs, Rs 11 to 21 each.
Lace Tunics and Flounces, Ball Room Fans, from Rs 6 to 10 each.
Embroidered Petticoats, from Rs 8, 10 to 15 each.
Muslin Petticoats, flounced and trimmed, from Rs 3, 5, 6, and 10 each.
White Silk Stocking, from Rs 5-8 to Rs 6 per pair.
Thread and Cotton plain and open worked Stockings for Ladies' from Rs 19 to 25 per dozen.
Ladies' Black Kid Boots.
Ladies' Kid Gloves, from Rs 2-12 to Rs. 3 per pair.
Pearl Necklaces, from Rs 3 to 7 per set.
Wreaths of Flowers in all the new styles.
Flowers and Feathers, &c. ; Sashes ; Dress Improvers, from Rs 3 to 5 each.
Corsets of best manufacture, from Rs 7 to 12 per pair.
Nursing Stays, Rs. 10 per pair.
The Princess Park Riding Hat, from Rs 24 to 31 each.
Riding Habits made to order.
The "New" Dress Improver.

MANTLES, &c.

Real Velvet Mantles, richly trimmed, from Rs 75 to 80 each.
Velveteen Jacquettes, from Rs 16 to 25.
Velveteen Jacquettes, trimmed Sable, from Rs 27 to 31.
Black Cashmere Jacquettes, trimmed, from Rs 19 to 23.
White Serge and Alpaca Jacquettes, from Rs 12 to 16.
Black Grenadine Mantles, from Rs 27 to 35.
White Cashmere Jacquettes, trimmed black, from Rs 13 to 15.

WEDDING TROUSSEAUX.

Rich Satin and Silk Dresses.
White Tulle Dresses, richly trimmed with Satin.
Tarlatan and Grenadine Dresses.
Organdi Dresses, trimmed.
Real Honiton Lace Veils, from Rs 69, 75, to 85.
Rich Lace Veils, from Rs 20 to 35 each.
Tulle Bridal Squares, from Rs 11 to 20 each.
Real Honiton Lace Handkerchiefs, Rs 10, 12, 18 to 21 each.
Blonde and Tulle Bodices, trimmed with Satin, from Rs 15 to 20 each.
Bridal Wreaths and Bouquettes, from Rs 8 to 15 per set.
Bridal Favours, from Rs 6 to 10 per dozen.
Dress Bonnets, richly trimmed, from 18 to 30 each.
Embroidered White Petticoats, from Rs 8 to 18 each.
Muslin Skirts, flounced and trimmed, from Rs 3, 6, to 10.
Fans, from Rs 5 to 12 each.
Gloves, best Kid, single and double buttoned, from Rs 2-12 to 3 per pair.
White Muslin Morning Dresses (ready made) from Rs 18 to 35.
Bridesmaids' Wreaths, from Rs 8 to 10.
Bridesmaids' Dresses, complete, from 25 to 35 each.
Under Linen richly trimmed (ready made) at moderate charges.

CHILDREN'S DEPARTMENT.

Girls' and Boys' Hats, richly trimmed, from Rs 9 to 12 each.
Pelisses in all the new colours, richly trimmed, for Boys and Girls, from Rs 9 to 15.
Girls' Scotch Plaid Mantles, from Rs 10 to 12 each.
Coloured Flannel Knickerbocker Drawers, embroidered, from Rs 2-12 to 3-8 per pair.
Striped Knickerbocker Stockings, from Rs 2-8 to 3 per pair.
Coloured Flannel Petticoats, embroidered, from Rs 2-12 to 3-8.
White Cotton Drawers for Girls and Boys, from Rs 1-8 to 1-12 per pair.
Plain and open work Cotton Socks for Children, Rs 6 to 10 per dozen.

INFANTS' DEPARTMENT.

Richly embroidered Cloaks, from Rs 26 to 40 each.
Plain Cashmere Cloaks, from Rs 18 to 23 each.
White Cashmere Hoods, from Rs 9 to 12 each.
White Silk and Satin Hoods, from Rs 9 to 12 each.
Velvet and Satin Baby's Bonnets, from Rs 8 to 12.
Satin and Silk Baby's Hats, from Rs 8 to 12.
Velvet and Satin Baby's Hats, from Rs 8 to 12.
White and Colored Sun Hats at Rs 2 each.
Baby's Bibs, from 8as., 12as., 1 Rupee to 2-8 each.
Baby's Pinafores, Re 1 to 2 each.
Baby's Shirts, 8 Annas to Re 1 each.
Embroidered short Frocks, Woollen Hoods, from Rs 2 to 8 each.
Woollen Socks for Infants, Re 1 per pair.
Patent Rosettes and Bonnet Capes.
Baby's patent leather Shoes.

FOR TRAVELLERS.

Travelling Dresses in "Serge," "Linsey," "Tweeds," "Sateen," "Cashmere," "Twill," "Lustres," Merinos," and Alpaca.
Waterproof Costumes (ready made) from Rs 18 to 25 each.
Holland, Print, Piqué, and Muslin dresses ready made, for board-ship wear, from Rs 12 to 18 each.
Flannel Morning Dresses, coloured, from Rs 18 to 20.
Coloured Warm Linsey Petticoats, from Rs 5 to 9 each.
Coloured Print Petticoats, from Rs 4 to 6 each.
Velvet and Merino Garibaldis, from Rs 5 to 18 each.
Muslin and Print Garibaldis, from Rs 3 to 10 each.
Warm Jacquettes, from Rs 10 to 22 each.
Gauze Veils, Hats, &c.
A nice Stock of ready-made Under Linen, consisting of Chemises, Night Dresses, Drawers, Petticoats plain and trimmed, Petticoat Bodices plain and trimmed, Camisoles, Dressing Gowns.

FOR MOURNING.

Black Bonnets in Crepe, Tulle, Straw, &c., from Rs 15, 17 to 25.
Black Straw Hats, trimmed in latest style, from Rs 15 to 25.
Rich Black Silk at Rs 3, 3½, 4, 5, 6 to 9 per yard.
Paramatta, Alpaca, Woollen Reps, Merino, and Linseys.
Half-Mourning Prints, Cambrics and Muslins.
Black Silk Grenadine and Crepes, Crepe Collars and Cuffs.
Linen Collars and Cuffs.
Crepe, Gauze, and Tulle Veils.
Black Llamma and Tulle Garibaldis.
Widows' Bonnets, Caps, and Fronts.
Mourning Muslin and Crape Trimming.
Jet and Vulcanite Chains, Brooches, Ear-rings, Crosses, Watch Guards, &c.
Frizettes and Hair Nets.
Black Silk Stockings and Black Kid Boots.
Black Fans, Trimmings and Buttons.
Black Kid Gloves.

FOR GENTLEMEN.

White Dress Neckties.
White, colored, and black Kid Gloves, at Rs 3 per pair, cash.

PERFUMERY,—consisting of

Black and White Cosmetique.
Nuda Veritas.
Double distilled Lavender Water.
Bandoline.
Essence Bouquet, Jockey Club, Wood Violet, Ylang Ylang, Frangipani, Moss Rose, Sensation, Rondoletia, &c., at Rs 1-4 per bottle.
Thomas' Universal Hair Restorer, Toilet Cream for the Hair.
The Princess Alexandra Hair Waver.
Hair Pins, safety and plain.
Brushes,—Hair, Tooth, and Nail.
Buttons, Fringes, Trimmings, &c.
Feathers, Flowers, &c., in great variety.
Elastic Garters for Ladies.

WEDDING AND MOURNING ORDERS CAREFULLY ATTENDED TO.

LADIES' OWN MATERIAL MADE UP.

TERMS—CASH.

Orders from Outstations must be accompanied by a Remittances for payment in Bombay.

"UXBRIDGE HOUSE,"
7, CLARE ROAD, BYCULLA, BOMBAY.

DAILY MARKET PRICE CURRENT.
PUBLISHED by the MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER.

THE DAILY MARKET PRICE CURRENT gives the MAXIMUM PRICES of all the ARTICLES sold in the ARTHUR CRAWFORD MARKETS. Delivered daily to Subscribers to the "Bombay Gazette" for ONE RUPEE a MONTH. Single Copies, One Anna each. Those wishing to subscribe will please apply to the Manager, "Bombay Gazette."

MESSRS. HEPTOOLA ALLEEBHOY AND COMPANY.
22 Apollo Street, opposite the Secretariate,

Beg respectfully to invite the attention of Merchants, Captains of Vessels, Contractors, and the Public in general, to their large Stock, consisting of SHIP CHANDLERY of all sorts, including Anti-fouling Composition, for the bottoms of steam vessels and every description of engineering plant, for the repairs of steamers &c., &c. All articles supplied will be of the best quality and at moderate rates, and orders will meet with prompt execution, and be carried out in a manner which they trust will meet with approbation and a continuance of favours. A few articles, on hand enumerated below, which may meet with attention :—

Peacock's and McInnes's Anti-fouling Composition.
McDougall's Disinfecting Powder.
Taps and Dies (Whitworth's) complete in Cases.
Low Moor Iron Bars, Plates and Rivets.
Best Triestie Flour in barrels at Rs. 24 a barrel.
Copper and Brass Pipes, of sizes.

Roman Cement in Casks.	Fire Engines complete.
Corrugated Hoop Iron.	Patent Water Closets.
Jim Crows.	Traversing screw Jacks.
Smiths' English Bellows.	Corrugated Iron.
Canvas.	Belting of sizes.
Rollers, Skins.	Clear Cloth.
Bundling Twine.	Paper for Mill use.
Portland Cement.	Iron Tanks of sizes.
Paint Oil, of various sorts.	Fire Bricks.
Wire Netting.	Perforated Zinc Sheets.

N.B.—The Trade supplied at moderate rates.

NOTICES.

TAPTEE BRIDGE.—DESIGNS and TENDERS received by the undersigned up to January 15th, 1871. For further particulars apply to W. SOWERBY, Esquire, Local Funds Engineer, Surat.

T. C. HOPE,
Collector and President Local Fund Committee.

12th October 1870.

NOTICE to RATE-PAYERS.—Orders have been issued to ENFORCE PAYMENT, by DISTRAINT, of all Municipal Bills remaining UNPAID on CHRISTMAS DAY, the 25th December 1870.

A. T. CRAWFORD,
Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.

Bombay, 13th December 1870.

THE BANK of BENGAL will be CLOSED for the CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS, from SATURDAY 24th to THURSDAY 29th (both days inclusive), and on MONDAY the 2nd January 1871.

T. SMITH, Acting Agent.

Bombay, 10th December 1870.

ALL PERSONS having CLAIMS against the ESTATE of the late Captain JAMES DUCAT, of the Bombay Staff Corps, Assistant Commissioner, Central Provinces, Belaspore, will be good enough to forward the same to the undersigned before the 1st proximo. All Persons or Firms indebted to the Estate will be good enough to communicate at once with

W. BLAKENEY, Major,
22nd Regiment N. I., Commandant,
President Committee of Adjustment.

BOMBAY, BARODA, and CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS.

RETURN TICKETS, PASSENGERS' and HORSES', issued from all Stations to all Stations, from 22nd DECEMBER to 5th JANUARY, both days inclusive, will be available to return upon any day within ten days of the day of issue. This will afford a good opportunity for visiting the Famed Ruins of Ahmedabad and the Sports of Guzerat.

J. R. DUXBURY, Traffic Manager.

Fort, 9th December 1870.

BOMBAY, BARODA, and CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

ALTERATION OF TRAINS—INCREASE OF THIRD CLASS FARES.

On and after 1st January, the UP and DOWN MIXED TRAINS, between SURAT and AHMEDABAD and SABURMUTTEE, will be slightly ALTERED and ACCELERATED.

The Up and Down Mails will stop at Wassud and Palghur.

The Third-Class Fares by the Mail Trains will be increased from Three to Four Pies per Mile. Third-Class Fares by all other Trains will remain Three Pies per Mile as at present.

For further particulars see the Company's Time Tables exhibited at all Stations.

J. R. DUXBURY, Traffic Manager.

Fort, 9th December 1870.

NOTICE.—The undermentioned Banks will be CLOSED, for the CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS, from SATURDAY 24th to THURSDAY 29th (both days inclusive), and on MONDAY the 2nd January :—

For the Oriental Bank Corporation,
J. F. MOIR, Agent.
For the Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China,
ROBT. CAMPBELL, Agent.
For the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China,
JAMES SIMPSON, Agent.
For the Comptoir D'Escompte de Paris,
C. FOURNEL, pro Manager.
For the National Bank of India (Limited),
JAMES WINDRAM, Manager.
For the Agra Bank (Limited),
EDWARD MORRISS, Manager.
For the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation,
R. STEVENSON, Agent.

Bombay, 9th December 1870.

NOTICE.

The continuance of the
WAR IN FRANCE,
the consequent difficulty in obtaining Transit, and the increased Rates of Charges and Labour, for
CHAMPAGNES, &c.,
now coming forward, will reluctantly compel us to advance our quotations as soon as our Stock, obtained at the Old Rates, is exhausted.

We therefore beg to notify to our Constituents that we cannot undertake to supply French Wines, &c., at our present quotations for any length of time.

On an advance being made, it will be duly advertised in the Local Journals.

PAYNE & Co.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, November 1870.

BOMBAY RECLAMATION COMPANY, Limited, (in Liquidation).—A DISTRIBUTION of ASSETS of Rs. 75 per SHARE will be MADE to the Registered Shareholders on the production of Share Certificates on and after FRIDAY next the 4th instant.

J. G. SMITH,
For Self and Co-Liquidators.

Elphinstone Circle, 2nd November 1870.

FRERE LAND COMPANY, Limited, (Under Liquidation).—A GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of this Company will be HELD in accordance with Section 158 of the Indian Companies' Act X. of 1866 on TUESDAY, the 17th of January 1871, at 3 p.m., at No. 1 Church Street, Fort, to transact the following business :—

To receive the Final Account of the Liquidator.
To resolve that this Company be finally wound up.
To determine as to the disposition of the Books of the Company.
And to consider such other matter as may be brought before the Meeting.

BYRAMJEE CURSETJEE,
Liquidator, Frere Land Co., Limited.

14th December 1870.

FRERE LAND and RECLAMATION COMPANY, Limited, (Under Liquidation).—A GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of this Company will be HELD in accordance with Section 158 of the Indian Companies' Act X of 1866 on TUESDAY, the 17th January 1871, at 3 p.m., at No. 1 Church Street, Fort, to transact the following business :—

To receive the Final Account of the Liquidator.
To resolve that this Company be finally wound up.
To determine as to the disposition of the Books of the Company.
And to consider such other matter as may be brought before the Meeting.

BYRAMJEE CURSETJEE,
Liquidator, Frere Land and Reclamation Co., Limited.

14th December 1870.

ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

At a large MEETING of POLICYHOLDERS of the ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY and its ASSOCIATED OFFICES to-day, Mr. JAMES THOMSON in the Chair, the following RESOLUTIONS were adopted :—

1. "That the Policyholders approve and accept the scheme of reconstruction prepared by the Committee of Policyholders, Annuitants, and Shareholders in the Albert Life Assurance Company, and now submitted to the Meeting, subject to such modifications as may be found expedient, and be sanctioned by the Court of Chancery."

2. "That this Meeting earnestly impress upon the Policyholders the importance of sending in their individual assents to the scheme as speedily as possible, so as to strengthen the hands of the Committee in carrying the same into effect."

3. "That the Policyholders consider it desirable and agree to pay the premiums due on their respective Policies to an account to be opened at the Bank of England and the Agra Bank, Limited, in the names of Messrs. Thomson, Bell, and Major-General Cunningham, three of the Members of the Committee of Policyholders, Annuitants, and Shareholders in the Albert Life Assurance Company ; the premiums to be returned, in case the Scheme of Reconstruction should not be carried out, without deduction of any kind."—*Times*, 29th April 1870.

The AGRA BANK, Limited, is PREPARED to RECEIVE PREMIA on Policies in the above Company, in terms of the foregoing Resolutions.

EDWARD MORRISS,
Manager, Bombay Branch.

Bombay, 1st June 1870.

P. GRANT and SON, SADDLERS, &c., have commenced business again at No. 9 Hummum Street, where all orders will be attended to.

Orders from Out-stations to be accompanied with remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

GEORGE NICOLL and Co.,
BOOT and SHOE MAKERS, SADDLERS and HARNESS MAKERS,
24, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY,
1, EAST STREET, POONA.

GEO NICOLL & Co.,
BOOT and SHOE MAKERS,
SADDLERS and HARNESS MAKERS,
24, Meadow Street, Bombay,
1, East Street, Poona,

BEG to inform their Constituents and the Public generally, they have THIS DAY commenced Business as SADDLERS and HARNESS MAKERS, and have received a supply of double and single Harness, Ladies' and Gentlemen's Saddles and Bridles, Riding, Driving and Hunting Whips, and all other necessaries required in the Saddlery Line.

Having secured the services of a Foreman Saddler from one of the first Houses in London, they are prepared to execute all Orders with which they may be favoured, carefully and promptly.

THE PATENT PEDOMETER, in silver case, by Payne & Co., Rs. 75. This instrument will indicate with great accuracy the distance travelled either on foot or upon horseback.

IMPROVED EYE PRESERVERS :—Travellers, and those whose engagements expose them much to the sun and dust, will derive much comfort from these Glasses : they are a great improvement upon the old Goggles. Price in case Rs 4.

EYE GLASSES fo SHORT SIGHT with milled edge and hole for guard, each Rs. 1-8.

HAND MAGNIFYERS or READING GLASSES, with German Silver Frame and Ebony Handle, most useful for the examination of photographs and for the assistance of defective sight generally.

With lens 2 inches in diameter		Rs. 2	8
Do.	2½ ditto	3	8
Do.	3 ditto	6	0
Do.	4 ditto	8	0

STENCIL PLATES, lately received for the use of

Surveyors.	Architects.
Engineers.	Solicitors.

Samples on application,
THACKER, VINING, & Co.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

PAYNE and COMPANY,
WINE MERCHANTS,
ESTABLISHED IN CALCUTTA, UPWARDS OF HALF A CENTURY.

INDIAN ESTABLISHMENTS.
BOMBAY............Elphinstone Circle.
POONA............East Street.
CALCUTTA............Belatee Bungalow.

WE beg to call the attention of Messes, Clubs and Residents of Western India and Madras to the undermentioned WINES, SPIRITS, &c., which cannot be surpassed at the respective quotations.

N. B.—In all instances we guarantee the quality and purity of our Wines and Spirits, and agree to take back, or exchange, any that may not be approved.

OUR QUOTATIONS for SPARKLING WINES, are for GOOD DELIVERY from our Godowns ; the risk of breakage and ullage is thereby avoided by the consumer.

All our choice high class Wines arrive per the Overland Route or via the Suez Canal.

Credit. Rs. a.		Cash. Rs. a.
	CHAMPAGNES.	
33 0	Cordon Bleu, a pure, light dry Wine	28 0
39 0	Light Dry Sillery, more body	35 0
42 0	Silver Neck, with * (star)—brand, Payne & Co.	38 0
42 0	Gold Neck, ditto ditto drier	38 0
45 0	Gold Neck, with ** (double star)—brand, Payne & Co., selected from one of the first Cuvées of '65 vintage, very dry and choice	40 0
45 0	No. 1 Gold Neck, dry, 1st quality, extremely delicate	40 0
45 0	No. 2 Gold Neck, very dry, ditto ditto	40 0
45 0	No. 3 Gold Neck, extra dry, ditto ditto	40 0
	The peculiar dryness of Nos. 2 and 3 find favour at the Principal Mess Tables and Clubs of Europe.	
	Single Magnums, specially selected from a good Cuvée, suitable for Clubs and Messes. Per case	42 0
	, Most of the above in pints at Rs. 3 extra per case of 2 doz.	
	HALF PINTS Champagne at Rs. 9, Rs. 12, and Rs. 15 per dozen.	
	SPARKLING MOSELLES.	
36 0	Crown Brand, fine, recommended	32 0
37 0	Ditto—brand, Payne & Co., Coblentz	34 0
44 0	Ditto Nonpareil, extra superior	39 0
	SPARKLING HOCKS.	
36 0	Crown Brand, fine, recommended	32 0
45 0	Ehrenbreitstein, pale and elegant	40 0
	STILL HOCKS.	
20 0*	Laubenheim, Vintage 1868	18 0
23 0	Bodenthal ditto 1862	20 0
23 0	Geisenheim ditto 1862	21 0
23 0	Erbach ditto 1862	21 0
29 0*	Nierstein ditto 1862	26 0
	STILL MOSELLES.	
23 0	Winningen Vintage 1862	20 0
25 0	Brauenberg ditto 1862	23 0
30 0*	Scharzberg ditto 1862	27 0
29 0	*Stein Wein*, in original bottles, much appreciated	24 0
	CLARETS.	
12 0*	Vin Ordinaire	10 0
15 0	Payne's Medoc	13 0
15 0	Breakfast Claret	13 0
17 0	Saint Julien	15 0
20 0	Batailley	18 0
20 0	Beycheville	18 0
22 0	Chateau Larose	20 0
34 0	Chateau Leoville	28 0
34 0	Chateau Langoa	28 0
	BURGUNDY, SPARKLING.	
42 0	Red, very fruity	36 0
42 0	White, a full flavoured Wine—Brisk	36 0
	SHERRIES. Mark. Seal. Quality and Peculiarity.	
20 0	(B) Red—A full flavoured Dinner Wine	18 0
20 0	(A) Red—Quality as above, but drier	18 0
26 0	(C) Red—Pale, rich flavoured Dinner Wine	22 0
27 0	(1) White—Pale, delicate and nutty	24 0
30 0	(2) White—Mellow, fine, and dry, recommended	27 0
32 0	(3) White—Also very dry and delicate	29 0
33 0	(4) White—Vino de Pasto, choice, old and delicate	30 0
33 0	Amontillado, pale, delicate and very dry	30 0
36 0	Manzanilla, pale, old, and very choice. We offer it to those who can appreciate the extremely delicate flavour and dryness peculiar to this Wine	32 0
	PORT. The sole produce of the Upper Douro.	
18 0*	(One Grape,) a full-bodied fruity Wine	16 0
24 0	(Two Grapes,) a superb full flavoured Wine, very mellow, a good After-Dinner Wine	21 0
30 0	(Three Grapes,) a fine Invalid Port, it possesses a Burgundy flavour with a fine bouquet and good body	27 0
	BRANDIES.	
27 0	Pure Pale Brandy, Trade Mark	24 0
29 0	Ditto ditto Gold Vine Leaf	27 0
32 0	Ditto ditto Green Vine Leaf	29 0
36 0	TENT WINE	32 0
18 0*	OLD MARSALA Z.	16 0
25 0	BUCELLAS, light and dry	22 8

Those brands with an * (asterisk) shortly expected.

SUNDRY SPIRITS EXTRA FINE.
DUTCH LIQUEURS.

BASS'S BEER,
Bottled by H. Stone & Co.
Also our own Trade mark, extra Gravity.
Rs. 6 per dozen............Quarts.
,, 5 ,, ...Imperial Pints.
,, 4 ,, ...Pints.

N.B.—The Trade supplied on liberal terms.

PAYNE and COMPANY,
BOMBAY, POONA AND CALCUTTA.

REDUCTION of PRICE.

DREHER'S VIENNA BEER in 4 Dozen Cases.

At the request of the SHIPPERS, to CLOSE ACCOUNTS, we are now selling this Beer at Rs. 5 per dozen.

VOLKART BROTHERS.

Bombay, 17th November 1870.

PRICE LIST.

CHAMPAGNE :—
Veuve Clicquot ... ... Rs. 32 per 1 doz. quarts.
Do. ... ... ,, 34 per 2 doz. pints.
G. H. Mumm & Co. ... ... ,, 28 per 1 doz. quarts.
Do. ... ... ,, 30 per 2 doz. pints.

STILL HOCKS :—
Laubenheimer... ... ... ,, 15 per doz.
Liebfraumilch... ... ... ,, 20 ,,
Marcobrunner ... ... ,, 24 ,,
Rüdesheimer ... ... ,, 24 ,,
Johannisberger ... ... ,, 30 ,,
Hochheimer Victoria Berg... ,, 36 ,,
Do. do. Blue capsule. ,, 45 ,,

CLARETS :—
St. Estèphe Médoc ... ... ,, 9 ,,
Chateau Bellevue ... ... ,, 14 ,,
Chateau de Frands ... ... ,, 16 ,,
Vray Canon ... ... ,, 18 ,,
Chateau Larose ... ... ,, 22 ,,
Chateau Margaux, 1865 ... ,, 24 ,,

BRANDY :—
S. W. S. 1865.. ... ... ,, 20 per doz. quarts.
Gauthier Frères ... ... ,, 24 ,,
Blanchy Frères ... ... ,, 28 ,,

ITALIAN WINES :—
Sicilian Claret... ... ... ,, 7 per doz.
,, Sherry (Marsala) ... ,, 12 ,,
Moscata ... ... ,, 14 ,,
Barbera... ... ... ,, 14 ,,
Tokai ... ... ,, 14 ,,
Nebiolo ... ... ,, 14 ,,
Barolo ... ... ,, 14 ,,

BEER :—
Norwegian Ale, in 3 doz. cases ... ,, 6 ,,

OLIVE OIL :—
Genuine Italian ... ... ,, 8 ,,

LIQUEURS, MAAGBITTER, &c.

UP COUNTRY TREASURES :—
Containing 20 assorted Tins : Asparagus and other vegetable Sausages, Hare and Goose Liver Pies. Rs. 40 per Case.

PRESERVED ITALIAN FRUITS and BONBONS :—
Suitable for presents at Rs. 9 per assorted case.

CANDLES :—
"Star of the North German Confederation," superior quality in small boxes of 24 packets.
Saloon Candles at 6½ as. per packet of 6.
Carriage ,, ,, 6½ ,, ,, ,,

VOLKART BROTHERS.

Bombay, 18th November 1870.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE Proprietor of the "Bombay Gazette" Press having leased (among other privileges) from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, and the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company, the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to these two Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices or Advertisements on the lines.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every line in the United Kingdom.

Insurance Companies, Shipping Companies, Hotel-keepers, Merchants, Traders, and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value the prilege of Railway Station Advertising.

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, native merchants, traders, &c. seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcements at Railway Stations a decided means of extending their business.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

Advertisers can select the Stations, on either line, at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely moderate scale to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the public.

Terms of Advertising may be learned on application to the Manager "Bombay Gazette" Press.

Bombay "Gazette" Press, 1869.

BREAKFAST
EPPS'S COCOA.
GRATEFUL and COMFORTING.

The "Civil Service Gazette" remarks :—"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills."

Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold only in ¼ lb., ½ lb., and 1 lb. tin-lined packets, labelled—

JAMES EPPS & Co.,
Homoeopathic Chemists, London.

NOTICES.

Mr. J. NEUBERG,
GENERAL MERCHANT AND COMMISSION AGENT,
MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.

PIANOS.

SQUARE PIANOS
(JUST LANDED PER STEAMER ORESTE),
Of solid Mahogany or Walnutwood, Seven Octaves, manufactured by the well-known makers,
SHIEDMAYER, OF STUTTGART,
Cannot be too strongly recommended ;
BEING MADE ESPECIALLY FOR THE CLIMATE OF INDIA,
AND GREATLY IMPROVED IN TONE AND FINISH.
References will be furnished to intending Purchasers on application.

HARMONIUMS.

HARMONIUMS, manufactured by the celebrated makers,
TRAYSER, of Stuttgart,
REITHEIMER, ditto,
And perfectly secured against any vermin entering and destroying the instruments, the Pedals being constructed to close after playing.

These Harmoniums are extra French-polished, and their durability, combined with exquisite sweetness of tone, have been well tested in India.

MUSIC STOOLS.

MUSIC STOOLS, of elegant designs, with Patent Metal Screw, carved, and Seats covered with Morocco.

BOHEMIAN GLASS WARE.

BOHEMIAN GLASS WARE, comprising Ornamental Flower Vases, Card Trays, Liqueur Sets, &c. Glass Insulators, for Pianofortes, of various Colours.

FANCY GOODS.

FANCY GOODS, viz., Work Boxes, elegantly fitted, Writing Desks, Portfolios, Albums, &c.

FANCY COIR FOOT RUGS AND CARRIAGE RUGS.

SEWING MACHINES.

SEWING MACHINES, on the Wheeler and Wilson principle, with plated body and ornamental Iron Stands, half Case French-polished, to Lock.

These Lock Stitch Sewing Machines combine all the latest improvements, and recommend themselves as the most reliable instruments for domestic use, ornamental as well as useful.

Price Rs. 125 Cash.

SEWING MACHINES, NEEDLES, &c.,
Always kept in Stock.

TABLE LINEN.

TABLE LINEN, Table Cloth and Napkins of sizes, Damask and Diamond Pattern, country-made.

Orders received for sizes not in Stock, and the quality warranted as extremely strong and durable.

TOWELS.

TOWELS, Bath and Wash Towels, also kept in Stock.

TABLE LINEN.

TABLE LINEN, English Damask Table Cloths of sizes, sold at a reduction to clear Stock.

LAMPS.

LAMPS, universally approved, of German Silver, and Brass Reading lamps, with Milk Glass Shade.

Ornamental Paris Table Lamps for Kerosene Oil.

ENAMELLED IRON WARE.

DINNER PLATES.
SOUP ditto.
HOTWATER ditto.
TEA and COFFEE CUPS and SAUCERS.
VEGETABLE DISHES.
MEAT ditto.
BAKING ditto.
MULLING POTS, large and small.
SAUCE PANS ditto.
FRYING ditto.
PUDDING ditto.
AMERICAN BAKE DISHES.
GRIDIRONS.
BASIN and EWER.

NEW STOCK DAILY EXPECTED.

GALVANISED IRON BATH TUBS AND BUCKETS.

GALVANISED IRON BATH TUBS and BUCKETS, especially recommended to residents on Hill Stations.

BLANKETS.

BLANKETS, large and small, White and Crimson, best Austrian Striped Blankets.

RAILWAY WRAPPERS.

FOR CHRISTMAS.

PRIME YORK HAMS.
WILTSHIRE BACON.
CHESHIRE CHEESE.
DOUBLE GLO'STER CHEESE.
CHEDDER ditto.
DUTCH ditto.
STILTON ditto.
BATH CHOPS, in canvas.
OX TONGUES, ditto.

OVERLAND OILMANSTORES.

BLACK CURRANTS, in 7 lb. Jars.

FRENCH BUTTER, in 1 lb. Tins.

FRUITS in SYRUP.

BON BON COSSAQUES.

FINE TURKEY FIGS, in Tins.

JUST RECEIVED,
A Fresh Stock of excellent
TRICHINOPOLY CHEROOTS.

J. NEUBERG.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHARE MARKET.

MONDAY AFTERNOON.

MARKET dull and not much doing. Rates quoted.

CALCUTTA.—15TH DECEMBER 1870.

The following transactions were reported to-day:—

In Government Securities—

4 per cents at Rs. 97-10 to 97-12, or 2-6 to 2-4 discount.

5½ per cents of 1856-57 at Rs. 106-6 to 106-8.

In shares—

National Bank shares at Rs. 117, exclusive of dividend.

Bonded Warehouse Association shares at Rs. 580.

Dehra Doon Tea Co.'s shares at Rs. 6½.

—*Englishman.*

CALCUTTA FREIGHT MARKET.

THE trade of this great port continues to be hampered and stopped from the want of first-class tonnage. There have been a few arrivals, but most of the business during the week has been by vessels to arrive, and again higher rates have been paid. The amount of tonnage due, and about due, from the United Kingdom and the out-ports, is very moderate, and a great portion of it is already engaged; so we must remain for some time to come very short of accommodation. We shall have ten steamers here in January, and these will help shippers a little. Produce of all kinds is higher here than at home; and it is a question whether these high rates of freight will be maintained. Iron ships in port not fixed, two.

The Suez Canal—We have very little to report about steamers this mail, except what is very bad indeed. Long and loud are the complaints made of the damaged state in which steamers have been turning out their cargoes at London and Dundee. It is not saffiower this time that we have to report damaged, but cargoes of jute and rape-seed. Now, all this damage and loss is occasioned by deficient ventilation, in proof of which we may mention, that on the hatches of one steamer at least being opened, vast volumes of steam were emitted. Commanders accustomed to run cargoes between England and the continental ports in a couple of weeks, with well battened-down hatches, ignorantly imagine that they can do the same on a long Indian voyage. As the Suez Canal steamers navigate tropical latitudes during a considerable part of their voyage, the high temperature that their cargoes are subjected to should be taken into consideration. Our object in making these remarks, as we take a great interest in the trade via the new route, is to draw attention to the great necessity of steamers using patent ventilators more than they have done, of ventilating by opening the hatches during fine weather, and of taking no broken stowage (which hinders the free passage of air), and of the danger of stowing cargo too near the furnaces. We have no doubt that very soon every thing will go right, and we shall hear no more of damaged cargo. As it is, many of the Calcutta traders have received instructions not to ship per steamers. We give no names, but the above complaints have been made against the very best and crack steamers, as well as those of middling standing.

We hear that Messrs. George Smith and Sons, of Glasgow, are going to run a "City" line of steamers between England and India as they have already a "City" line of sailing vessels; and if the new fleet gives as much satisfaction as the old one they will indeed be favourites. The two first are called the City of Oxford and the City of Cambridge; the former was to sail for Calcutta this month.

We have no arrivals to report. The steamer Russia left Suez on the 19th ultimo, and calls at Madras, and is due here on the 15th instant. There are no other steamers due till the end of December. The Russia has made engagements for London.

Messrs. Harrison's favourite steamer Stateman cleared on the 10th instant, and left the following morning for London. She had a large and valuable cargo of over 2,000 tons. Her sister ship the Historian, will load Home from Bombay with cotton, and the Warrior will load tea from China, for which destination she sails on the 20th instant.

The steamer Vixen will clear to-day with a cargo of cotton, tea, hides, and linseed. The steamer Nile clears on the 17th instant, being later than the others. She has been very fortunate in indigo engagements, which is very late in coming in this year.—*Englishman.*

NEW BANK OF BOMBAY (LIMITED).

STATEMENT of the affairs of the New Bank of Bombay (Limited) on the 17th December, compared with the statement issued on the 10th December:—

LIABILITIES.	10th Dec.	17th Dec.
Proprietors' Capital paid up ... Rs.	50,00,000	50,00,000
Subscriptions on account of new Capital	10,00,000	10,00,000
General Treasury Balance	44,03,211	42,48,614
Deposits at Head Office	225,71,011	2,27,12,828
Deposits at Branches	18,71,220	40,54,939
Bank Post Bills outstanding	5,48,748	5,22,568
Reserve	4,15,000	4,15,000
Undrawn Cash Credits	8,49,419	8,49,737
Rs.	3,66,58,609	3,88,03,715
ASSETS.		
Government Securities	10,15,690	9,57,762
Loans at Head Office & Branches on Govt. Securities, Bullion, Goods and Metals	3,32,966	3,40,704
Credit Accounts at do. on Govt. Securities, Goods and Metals	22,47,087	22,55,658
Bills Discounted & purchased at do.	47,70,341	48,22,760
Dead Stock ... 4,83,590		
Less written off ... 40,000		
	4,43,590	4,43,590
Stamps	5,945	5,929
Balances with Agents & Correspondents	14,90,003	16,88,408
Overdrafts	7,587	9,155
Govt. Reserve, Cash	4,03,211	2,48,643
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office	1,76,8[illegible],014	1,[illegible]8,04,478
Do. do. at Branches	62,39,589	93,69,031
Bullion at H. O. and Branches	20,20,636	18,57,594
Rs.	3,66,58,609	3,88,03,715

BANK OF BENGAL.

STATEMENT of the affairs of the Bank of Bengal, for the week ending 13th December, 1870:—

LIABILITIES.		Rs.	a.	p.
Proprietors' Capital, paid-up...		Rs. 2,20,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund		15,74,036	7	0
General Treasury Balance at Head Office ...Rs.	1,34,61,998-13-7	2,58,55,847	12	0
Do. at Branches, ,,	1,23,93,848-14-5			
Other Deposits at Head Office & Branches		3,31,47,969	9	7
Bank Post Bills, &c.		4,35,215	2	6
Sundries		8,52,6[illegible]7	13	2
Total Rs.		8,38,65,697	12	3
ASSETS.				
Government Securities		1,00,02,924	2	0
Loans on Government Securities at Head Office and Branches		45,07,777	3	9
Accounts of Credit on ditto ditto ditto		36,29,202	13	8
Mercantile Bills discounted at ditto ditto		1,70,94,126	3	3
Dead Stock		11,69,590	2	0
Stamps		14,303	9	0
Balances with other Banks		13,02,145	15	1
Sundries		67,461	10	6
		3,77,78,531	11	3
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office ...Rs.	2,13,29,771 10 4	4,60,87,166	1	0
Cash and Currency Notes at Branches ...Rs.	2,47,57,394 6 8			
Total Rs.		8,38,65,697	12	3

The above statement, compared with the statement of the previous week, gives the following results:—

LIABILITIES.				
Govt. Try. Blce. at H. O. ...Rs.	1,079,157	6	5	increase
,, at Branches	636,286	8	6	decrease
Other Deposits	2,501,000	12	10	decrease
Bank Post Bills	67,320	3	8	decrease
ASSETS.				
Government Securities ... Rs.	......			......
Loans on Govt. Secs	145,900	0	0	decrease
Accounts on Credit of do	916,985	1	6	decrease
Mercantile Bills Discounted	1,628,031	15	5	increase
Cash, &c., at Head Office	341,057	12	1	decrease
Do at Branches	2,249,881	6	1	decrease

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—DECEMBER 19.

Jackson, Major, Bengal Staff Corps on leave, from Allahabad.
Welshman, Captain, Bengal 19th Cavalry, on duty, from England.
Bushby, Captain, Bengal Staff Corps, on duty, from England.
Costello, Assistant Surgeon, Bengal Medical Department, on duty, from England.
Westropp, Colonel, Bombay Army, on duty, from England.
Rowcroft, Lieutenant, Royal Engineers, on duty, from England.
Ouseley, Major, Bengal Staff Corps, on duty, from England.
Tremlett, Captain, Madras Royal Artillery, on duty, from England.
Rolland, Captain, Madras Royal Artillery, on duty, from England.
Young, Captain, Bengal Royal Artillery, on duty, from England.
Anderson, Lieutenant, Bengal Royal Artillery, on duty, from England.
Boevey, Lieutenant, 8th Brigade Royal Artillery, on duty, from England.
Howard, Lieutenant, Bengal Royal Artillery, on duty, from England.
Nugent, Lieutenant, Bombay Royal Artillery, on duty, from England.
Lockyer, Lieutenant, Royal Artillery, on duty, from England.
Hepburn, Lieutenant, Madras Royal Artillery, on duty, from England.
Knight, Lieutenant, Bombay Royal Artillery, on duty, from England.
Henderson, Lieutenant, Madras Royal Artillery, on duty, from England.
Coke, Lieutenant, Bombay Royal Artillery, on duty, from England.
Aylmer, Lieutenant, Madras Royal Artillery, on duty, from England.
Trist, Lieutenant, Madras Royal Artillery, on duty, from England.
Goldie, Lieutenant, Royal Engineers, on duty, from England.
Dorward, Lieutenant, Madras Royal Engineers, on duty, from England.
Turner, Lieutenant, Bombay Royal Engineers, on duty, from England.
Fuller, Lieutenant, Bombay Royal Engineers, on duty, from England.
Hyslop, Lieutenant, Bengal Royal Engineers, on duty, from England.
Wilson, Veterinary Surgeon, Bombay 3rd Hussars, on duty, from England.
Stewart, Captain, Madras 18th Hussars, on duty, from England.
Simpson, Cornet, Madras 18th Hussars, on duty, from England.
Irvin, Cornet, Bengal 20th Hussars, on duty, from England.
Fisher, Lieutenant Bengal 21st Hussars, on duty from England.
Crowther, Captain, 2-1st Foot, on duty, from England.
Paterson, Lieutenant, 2-1st Foot on duty, from England.
Broome, Ensign, Bengal 2-1st Foot, on duty, from England.
Brady, Major, Bombay 1-2nd Foot, on duty, from England.
Taylor, Captain, Bengal 1-5th Foot, on duty, from England.
Chancellor, Ensign, Bengal 1-5th Foot, on duty, from England.
Gargoyne, Lieutenant, 1-11th Foot, on duty, from England.
Braine, Ensign, Madras 1-21st Foot, on duty, from England.
Dobson, Captain, Bengal 2-25th Foot, on duty, from England.
Turner, Lieutenant, 2-25th Foot on duty, from England.
Gastrill, Ensign, Bengal 2-25th Foot, on duty, from England.
Douthwaite, Lieutenant, Bengal 26th Foot on duty from England.
Edmunds, Captain, Madras 45th Foot, on duty, from England.
Churchill, Lieutenant, Bengal 58th Foot, on duty, from England.
Rigaud, Colonel, Bengal 2-68th Foot, on duty, from England.
Hinxman, Captain, Bengal 2-60th Foot, on duty, from England.
Currie, Inspector-General of Hospitals, Medical Staff, on duty, from England.
Hyde, Surgeon, Medical Staff, on duty, from England.
Carr, Staff Assistant Surgeon, Madras Medical Staff, on duty, from England.
Maclean, Assistant Surgeon, Bengal Medical Staff, on duty, from England.
Lamb, Staff Assistant Surgeon, Bombay Medical Staff, on duty, from England.
Staples, Assistant Surgeon, Medical Staff, on duty, from England.
Cimo, Assistant Surgeon, Medical Staff, on duty, from England.
Smith, Assistant Surgeon, Bengal Medical Staff, on duty, from England.
Leslie, Staff Assistant Surgeon, Bengal Medical Staff, on duty, from England.
Kemp, Assistant Surgeon, Madras Medical Staff, on duty, from England.
Macan, Staff Assistant Surgeon, Bengal Medical Staff, on duty, from England.
Bate, Assistant Surgeon, Medical Staff, on duty, from England.
Eaton, Assistant Surgeon, Medical Staff, on duty, from England.
Cogan, Assistant Surgeon, Medical Staff, on duty, from England.
Laing, Assistant Surgeon, Madras Medical Staff, on duty, from England.
Sibthorpe, Assistant Surgeon, Madras Medical Staff, on duty, from England.
Blair, Ensign, Bombay Staff, on duty, from England.
Reed, Sub-Conductor, Bombay Public Works Department, on duty from England.

DEPARTURES.—DECEMBER 19.

Pim, Captain, 3rd Hussars, on leave, to Java.
Tremlett, Captain, Royal Artillery, on duty, to Secunderabad.
Aylmer, Lieutenant, Royal Artillery, on duty, to Secunderabad.
Kemp, Staff Assistant Surgeon, on duty, to Secunderabad.
Paterson, Lieutenant, 2-1st Foot, on duty, to Bengal.

BOMBAY ARMY ORDERS.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.
Poona, 17th December, 1870.

With reference to G. O. C. No. 249, 27th April 1870, Lieutenant C A Owen is directed to join the 2nd Regiment Light Cavalry as early as practicable.

The Commander-in-Chief having received the sanction of Government to the publication of a revised Code of regulations for Native Army Schools, copies of the same will be distributed to corps and detachments for future guidance.

The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to make the following appointment:—

23rd Regiment N. I.—Captain J. Gatacre, Staff Corps, to officiate as 1st Wing Subaltern.

The undermentioned officers returned to duty by permission of the Secretary of State for India on the dates specified:—

Lieutenant Colonel A. U. H. Finch, R E., Executive Engineer P. W. D., on 10th Dec. 1870.

Major R. Mallaby, Staff Corps, Assistant Quarter Master General, on 10th December.

Captain T. E. Strong, Staff Corps; Captain H. F. Hancock, R. E; Lieutenant M. J. Macartney, R.E; Ensign T. Glover, Medical Store Department.

Lieutenant C. F. L. Way, Wing Subaltern 12th N. I., officiated as 2nd in Command, and Lieutenant W. Scott as Wing Officer, in addition to their respective duties, from the 8th to 9th October 1870.

Lieut. C. F. L. Way, Wing Subaltern, officiated as Wing Officer in addition to his own duties from the 10th October to the 3rd December 1870.

8th Regiment N. I.—Regimental Order, dated 7th December, appointing Captain H. Gardiner to officiate as Quarter Master.

12th Regiment N. I.—Regimental Order, dated 3rd December, making the following arrangements with effect from the 4th instant in succession to Lieut.-Colonel Champion, proceeding on furlough:—Lieut.-Colonel E. L. Scott, officiating 2nd in Command, to officiate as Commandant; Lieutenant C F L Way, Wing Subaltern, to officiate as 2nd in Command; and Lieut W. Scott as Wing Officer, in addition to their respective duties.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:—

R. H. Artillery.—Captain H. W. Stockley, E. Brigade, from 8th November 1870 to 7th November 1871, to England, on medical certificate.

Captain J T. Leishman, 18th Brigade, from 8th November 1870 to 7th May 1871, to England, on medical certificate.

8th Foot 1st Battalion.—Lieut. A. Fowkes, to Bombay, from date of departure, for one month, on medical certificate to Europe.

59th Foot.—Ensign W. Falton, to England, from date of departure, for 15 months, on urgent private affairs.

ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

Head Quarters, Camp Jhansi, 9th December 1870.

Local rank is assigned to the undermentioned officers:—

Royal Artillery.—Captain John Kelly, to be Major, from the 19th December 1869.

1st Battalion, 6th Foot.—Lieutenant C. D'O. Bowers to be Captain, from the 26th October 1870.

Captain C. O. W. Apperley, General List, Infantry, having applied to proceed to England on furlough, the Commander-in-Chief is pleased to permit him to resign the Adjutantcy of the 15th Bengal Cavalry. Dated 1st December 1870.

The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to appoint Assistant Surgeon H. Cookson to the 20th Regiment Native Infantry. Dated 1st December 1870.

With the sanction of Government, Major General D. Pott, Bengal Staff Corps, is permitted to reside at Allahabad and Mussoorie.

Brigadier General W. H. Ryves, Bengal Staff Corps, is posted to the Agra Brigade.

Lieutenant-Colonel J. L. Nation, Staff Corps, late officiating Commandant 4th Goorkha Regiment, is, at his own request, posted to Umballa, for general duty.

The appointment of Captain N. X Gwynne, 96th Foot, to assist the Deputy Assistant Quartermaster General at Allahabad, during the present Transport season, as notified in G. O. C. C. dated 31st October 1870, is to have effect from the 20th idem.

The Commander-in-Chief in India has sanctioned an exchange of battalions between the undermentioned officers, subject to the approval of His Royal Highness the Field Marshal Commanding-in-Chief:—

21st Foot.—Lieut. W. L. E. Money-Kyrle, from 2nd to 1st battn.; Lieutenant A. C. Dunn, from 1st to 2nd battalion.

Captain G. F. M. Phillips, Staff Corps, recently returned from sick leave to Europe, is attached to the 33rd Native Infantry, for duty.

The name of Captain W. G. Brown, 2nd Battalion 1st Foot, is to be substituted for that of Captain E A. Stuart, in G. O. C. C. dated 1st October 1870, detailing officers for duty with the depots of their regiments.

Lieutenant R. Wace, C Battery 16th Brigade Royal Artillery, is permitted to join the Thomason College at Roorkee, on the 1st January 1871, with permission to study therein till 1st November 1872.

The undermentioned candidates are reported to have passed the lower standard examination in Hindoostanee on the 5th September 1870:—

Staff Asst. Surgeon W. Wakefield, M.D., Royal Artillery.

Asst. Surgeon J. M. McLean, M.D., 2nd Battalion 12th Foot.

Paymaster W. J Carden, 1st Battalion 14th Foot.

Lieutenant W. T. Blois, 1st Battalion 14th Foot.

Surgeon J. E. Moffatt, 1st Battalion 14th Foot.

The leave granted to Captain J. Bartleman, Staff Corps, officiating Wing Officer 20th Punjab Native Infantry, in G. O. C. C. dated the 10th November 1870, p. 558, is to be held to have effect from the 27th November to the 31st December, instead of the dates therein specified.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:—

Royal Horse Artillery.—Lieutenant A Swinton, F Battery F Brigade, to England, overland, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

Assistant Surgeon C. A. Maunsell, M.D., C Battery F Brigade, to Bombay, from the 20th October to the 20th November, to appear before a medical board.

This cancels the leave granted him in G. O. C. C. 10th November 1870, page 558.

Assistant Surgeon C. A. Maunsell, M.D., C Battery F Brigade, to England, overland, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

Veterinary Surgeon J. Ferris, E Battery A Brigade, to Bombay, from the 1st to the 30th November, to appear before a medical board.

4th Hussars.—Cornet A. M. Muir, to Bombay, for one month, from date of quitting his regiment, to appear before a medical board.

Royal Artillery.—Colonel C. T. Franklin, C.B., 6th Brigade, to England, overland, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

2nd Captain and Adjutant E. C. Griffin, 25th Brigade, to England, overland, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

2nd Captain F. S. Budd, 20th Brigade, to England, overland, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

Lieutenant G. R. Ponsonby, H Battery 19th Brigade, to England, overland, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

Lieutenant G. C. Wynne, A Battery 16th Brigade, to England, for twelve months, on urgent private affairs.

Quartermaster F. L. Tucker, 24th Brigade, to England, overland, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

Veterinary Surgeon S. T. Goddard, C Battery 16th Brigade, to England, overland, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

Late 4th European Light Cavalry.—Major J. B. Saunders, (doing duty at Sealkote,) to Calcutta, from the 19th November 1870 to the 19th February 1871, to appear before a medical board.

BENGAL GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Calcutta Gazette*, Dec. 14.)

Mr. James Fortescue Harrison, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Jugutsingpore, in Cuttack, leave for one month, from the 20th January.

Mr. R S. T McEwen to be a Judge of the Calcutta Court of Small Causes.

Mr. Gideon Colquhoun Sconce to be Clerk of the Calcutta Court of Small Causes.

The promotions of the following District Superintendents of Police are sanctioned:—

Mr. Henry William John Bamber to the third grade.

Mr. David Lacey, on leave, to the fourth grade.

The following Assistant Surgeons, lately arrived from England, are posted temporarily to the Presidency General Hospital:—

Assistant Surgeon James Frederick Parry McConnell, M.B.

Assistant Surgeon Joseph O'Brien.

Assistant Surgeon James O'Malley McDonnell, M.D.

The following gentlemen are appointed to be Justices of the Peace within the territories under the Lieutenant-Governor's control:—

Mr. Richard Herbert Greaves.

Mr. Alexander Meyrick Broadley.

Mr. Joseph Posford.

Mr. George Goodair Dey.

Lieutenant William George Maitland.

Moulvy Abdool Luteef Khan Bahadoor is appointed to be a Member of the Council of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations.

Dr. J. G. Garrow Grant, Medical Inspector of Laborers and Superintendent of Labour Transport, Kooshtea, leave for three months, with effect from the 16th November last.

Mr. Henry Slater Thompson, First Subordinate Judge of Hooghly, for six months, from the 15th January next.

The resignation tendered by Mr. Joseph Graham of his seat in the Council of the Lieutenant-Governor for making Laws and Regulations is accepted.

The resignation tendered by Baboo Onoocool Chunder Mookerjee of his seat in the Council of the Lieutenant-Governor for making Laws and Regulations is accepted.

Mr. T. F Parkinson, Executive Engineer, fourth grade, is posted to the third Presidency Division.

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES ORDERS.

(*Government Gazette, N. W. Provinces*, Dec. 14.)

Mr. Heathcote Smith, Assistant Superintendent of Police, Cawnpore, eighteen months' leave to England, on medical certificate, together with eighteen days' preparatory leave, with effect from 15th September last.

Mr. C. A. Daniell, Magistrate and Collector of Moradabad, five weeks' privilege leave, with effect from the 10th December.

Mr. Philip Niblett, Deputy Collector of Benares, privilege leave for three months, with effect from the 1st instant or subsequent date.

Mr. Richard Quin to officiate as a Deputy Collector in Kumaon, during the absence on deputation of Mr. Kilvert, or until further orders.

Colonel C. W. Hutchinson, R.E., Chief Engineer, 2nd grade, under instructions from the Government of India, relieved Colonel C. J. Hodgson, R.E., of his duties as Chief Engineer, North-Western Provinces, and Secretary to Government in this Department, on the morning of the 12th instant.

The usual leave preparatory to proceeding to England on furlough from Bombay is granted to Colonel C. J. Hodgson, R.E., Chief Engineer and Secretary to Government in this Department, from this date.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Dec.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
19	Futtehsha Allum	Nacoda	Calcutta, Nov. 17.
	Bertha	Humphrey	Liverpool, Aug. 5.

DEPARTURES.

Dec.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
19	Nimrod	Pearse	Colombo.
	Burmah	Pearse	Rangoon.
	Comorin (s)	Osborne	Kurrachee.
	M.S. Elphinstone (s)	Raffin	Coast and Goa.

The following vessels began to load yesterday—

Steamer Lord Clyde, to Coast and Goa.

Steamer Phlox, to Jamnuggur.

Steamer Tagus, to Liverpool.

THE HOOGHLY.

ARRIVAL.

Dec.
16 Moulmein (s) ......Ewart ......Akyab, 13th December.

DAILY IMPORTS.—19TH DECEMBER.

FROM LONDON.

Canning, 1 case haberdashery, Mooloo Saboo.

Hawarden Castle, 31 cases cognac, Cutler, Palmer & Co.

Atlanta (s), 60 cases sherry, Cutler, Palmer & Co.

Greenwood (s), 25 cases port, Cutler, Palmer & Co.

Sir John Lawrence, 8 cases claret, Cutler, Palmer & Co.; 2 cases paper, S. Cassamjee.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Burmah, 644 cases spinning machinery, Battia S. & W. Mills.

Timsah (s), 5 cases saddlery, Mr. F. Rowland; 6 cases hardware, Bell, Ventz & Lucias.

Wennington, 2 cases throstle bobbins, Oriental Spinning & W. Company; 215 packages glassware, E. P. Momed; 9 packages earthenware and 7 packages glassware, E. N. Momed; 25 cases yellow metal sheets, B. Moolchund.

Brazilian (s), 1 case haberdashery and 1 case books, A. Framjee Moos; 2 casks brass wire, John S. Elmore & Co.; 9 casks and 1 keg brass wire, R. Admujee; 2 cases lathes, Mr. Henry Betts.

Blythwood (s), 39 cases machinery, Forbes & Co.; 7 bales seaming twine, P. Hormusjee Sons & Co.

FROM GENOA.

Arabia (s), 35 packages akulcars, A. M. Ebrahim.

FROM ADEN.

Arabia (s), 58 casks rosin, A. Sooltanbhoy.

FROM SUEZ.

Columbia (s), 2 cases books, P. and O. Company.

Golconda (s), 1 case bank books, Hongkong and Shanghai Bank; 2 cases English books, Thacker, Vining & Co.; 4 packages saddlery, P. Grant and Son; 1 box gold sovereigns, A. M. Esmal; 2 boxes silver and gold dollars, A. Ebrahim; 1 box gold coins, E. Kuleeffa.

FROM ADEN.

Golconda (s), 1 box silver coins, A. Munjee; 1 box silver reals, D. Dossa.

DAILY EXPORTS.—19TH DECEMBER.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Historian (s), 150 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 27 cases carding boards, S. Tyabjee and Co.; 35 bales cotton, Dewjee Cursonjee.

Victoria Cross, 5 bales gunny bags, Ralli Brothers; 156 bales cotton bags, Vissonjee Vurya; 100 bales wool, K. Pitamber.

Gitana, 91 bales cotton, Khisiram Shalgram; 95 bales cotton Gunesdass Nursingdass; 57½ bales cotton, Gumbeerlall Heeralall; 88 bales cotton, Govindrow Jaigopaldass; 25 bales cotton, Canjee Hemraj.

Balkamah, 145 bales cotton, Sookunchund Motecall; 24 bales cotton, Motee Boneepersad; 27 bales cotton, Chuterbhooj Coapsee; 200 bales cotton, Lallchund Ramdyall; 50 bales cow hides, Edward Bates and Co.; 1,500 bundles coir yarn Nanabbhoy Monordass; 19 bales cotton, Dyaljee Cursonjee; 34 bales cotton, N. Gordhun.

Deccan (s) 69 bales cotton, H. M. Camasjee sons; 100 bales cotton Gungram Buldew; 35 bales cotton, Myaram Bhungwandass; 250 bales cotton, Nursee Kessowjee; 50 bales cotton, 50 bales wool, Cullanjee Petamber.

Ellen Bates, 103 bales cotton, Bhowan Ramjee; 54 bales cotton, Varsee Vusonjee.

Mabel, 6 bales cow hides, H. E. Jetaker.

FOR LONDON.

Parana, 38 chests gum olibanum, John Momed Megjee; 300 bales cotton, H. Bomsmjee Touche & Co.; 36 chests olibanum Laduck Dattoo: 17 cases fishmaws, Laduck Dattoo; 1 bale cow hides, Laduck Dattoo: 4 bales cow hides, Mooljeebhoy Ganjee; 500 bundles cow hides, Soonderdass Vagjee; 5 bales cow hides, Peerbhoy Assur.

Deccan (s) 30 pieces E. teeth, S. Futtabhoy.

FOR TRIESTE.

Deccan (s) 100 bales cotton, H. Glason.

Oreste (s), 100 bales cotton, Knoop & Co.; 1 case shawls, A. C Gumpert & Co.; 40 bales cotton, Arbee Noormomed.

FOR VENICE.

Oreste (s), 94 bales cotton, Remington & Co.

Deccan (s), 60 bales cotton, G. Tippet & Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Behar (s), 98 bales cotton, Nursee Kessowjee & Co.; 50 bales cotton, E. D. Sassoon; 10 chests Malwa opium, H. A. Noor Mahomed; 6 bundles E. teeth, Currimbhoy Ebram; 39 chests Malwa opium, D. D. Ghandy & Co.; 6½ chests Malwa opium, S. E. Sassoon; 6 bundles horns, Meerally Sooma; 209 chests Malwa opium, D. Sassoon & Co.; 12 chests Malwa opium, John Mahomed Abdool Khaluck; 46 chests Malwa opium, Dadabhoy Cowasjee Tata; 18 chests Malwa opium, Cursetjee Bomanjee & Co.; 65 bales cotton, Currimbhoy Ebram; 25 bales cotton, Nursee Khattow; 2 bales cotton, Jairamdass Mondass; 30 chests Malwa opium, Hajee Adum Esmall & Co; 10 chests Malwa opium, Hajee Essac Ellias; 24 chests Malwa opium, N. Kessowjee; 4 cases Cambay stone, C. Nanchund; 4 bales twist, Essa Mooraz & Co.; 2 bundles E. teeth, A. Demchund; 15 chests Malwa opium, Ruttonjee Edulgee; 3 chests Malwa opium, M. Goculdass; 69½ chests Malwa opium, S. Motecall; 5 chests Malwa opium, N. B. Mody & Co.; 13 chests Malwa opium, E. Noordin & Co.

Behar (s), 19 chests Malwa opium, Soorumull Herachund; 12 chests Malwa opium, Goolraye Singanee; 34½ chests Malwa opium, Cursetje Bomonjee; 45 chests Malwa opium, B. & A. Hormusjee; 27 chests Malwa opium, E. J. Abram; 59 chests Malwa opium, Jairajbhoy Peerbhoy; 12 chests Malwa opium, N. J. Ebram; 10 chests Malwa opium, S. E. Sassoon; 35 chests Malwa opium, Guneshdass Crushnajee; 56 chests Malwa opium, A. Dhunjeeshaw & Co; 138 chests Malwa opium, E. D. Sassoon; 40 chests Malwa opium, R. Eduljee; 13 chests Malwa opium, C. Dulcharam; 37 chests Malwa opium, S. Joogul Kesur; 11 chests Malwa opium, E. Noordin & Co.; 12 chests Malwa opium, Anopchund Gunesdass.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BENGAL.

BIRTH.

RINGWOOD—December 3rd, at Debroogurh, Upper Assam, the wife of C. H. Ringwood, Esq, C. E., D. P. W., of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

GILLON—DISS—December 15th, at Calcutta, by the Rev. W. J. Wilkins, assisted by Rev. C. H. A. Dall, James Bruce Gillon, to Louise, eldest daughter of W. H. Diss, Esq., the Grove, Hackney, London.

MADRAS.

BIRTH.

SMITH—December 11th, at Cannanore, the wife of Charles Smith, Telegraph Master, Government Telegraph Department, of a daughter.

THE WAR-TELEGRAMS

WILL BE ISSUED FROM THIS OFFICE TO-DAY AS SPECIAL EDITIONS IMMEDIATELY ON ARRIVAL.

The Bombay Gazette.

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 20, 1870.

WE have already shown that England will have to walk warily in dealing with Russia. Not because she would have any difficulty in defending Constantinople or in sweeping the Black Sea clear of a Russian fleet, but because the move she has so adroitly made threatens to force on the other nations of Europe a fresh system of alliances inimical to England, and especially inimical to peace. The people at home who advocated immediate war did so, not in the interests of England or the interests of Europe, but solely in the interests of France. We do not impute to them a deliberate ignoring of the welfare of England, but we do believe they were blinded by their desire to serve France. Whether they contemplated it or not, the advice they gave meant that we should force the Germans into an alliance with Russia, and that for the future we should rely on the French alliance. In other words, that we should prefer a power which opposes us in every quarter of the globe to a power which opposes us nowhere. The consequence would be that we should either have to follow in the wake of French policy or find ourselves isolated, or, after a period of confusion and much bloodshed, we should have to seek once more our old allies whose interests are nowhere opposed to ours. For in the long run it will prove that the interests of Germany and those of England are on the same line in the Eastern and the Western Questions; but a grave mistake made now would obscure that fact and lead us into opposite camps to the injury of both and all Europe.

So far as Germany is concerned she cannot, with safety, permit Russia to convert the Danube into a Russian River, the Black Sea into a Russian Lake, and the Straits of the Dardanelles into the most formidable fortress in the world. Already Poland, which projects into Germany like a great bastion, is a position whence a Russian army commanded by a Russian von Moltke might issue and place the whole of Germany in peril. Add to Poland the possession of Constantinople and all that would go with it, and what would be the worth of German independence? It should never be forgotten that armies and even military institutions are ephemeral. There is no guarantee that the German army, excellent and well-founded as it is, will retain its quality, still less that Germany can always depend on having a General and a Statesman of the first rank. But strong positions commanding great lines of operation, or the courses of large rivers, or inland seas, may be neglected, but cannot be taken away. Feeble as he is, the Turk has maintained himself in Constantinople even unaided; and if he could do so now much more the Russian? Moreover, the possession of strong positions renders enemies reluctant to attack, and dangers becoming visible from afar are the better met. Hence the Germans would be guilty of folly were they to allow the Russians to acquire a position nearly equal in value, as against them, to a second Poland.

As regards ourselves we cannot, for other reasons, allow Constantinople to become the capital, or the maritime and military arsenal, of Russia. Deeply interested in the independence of Germany, we are also interested on our own account. There are many people who still argue that the Crimean war was a mistake because it bolstered up the Turk. The answer is that the bolstering up of the Turk was an incidental effect of the war, that, had he been never so corrupt, we should also have bolstered up the Christian, if the Christian had been in possession, and that what we fought for was to prevent the Russian from getting there. It is the position and not the people who may happen to live there that we defend. And we defend that position because it lies on the flank of our great maritime line of communication with the East, and because, if that position fell to Russia, the shock thereof would be felt in every Oriental city from Smyrna to the Yellow Sea. Lying on the flank of our line Russia could fortify the Straits so as to make them impregnable, and from this fortress her fleets could domineer in the Levant and might—we do not say would—successfully contend for predominance throughout the Mediterranean. The Black Sea would be purely Russian water, and through it unmolested Russian transports, at all seasons, could ply between Odessa and the Crimea and Asia Minor. Under those circumstances how long would Persia and the Sultan, driven back into Asia, remain independent? The Straits, Constantinople, the mineral range of the Balkan would have an incalculable value in the hands of an enterprising and organizing power; and we should soon feel it in the Persian Gulf, in Syria, and in Egypt. No doubt we could take counter measures! We could take Cyprus and Egypt, and we could lead armies into Asia Minor and do heavy battle, victoriously, no doubt, at sea; but we could not penetrate the Euxine or touch the interior line of communication which Russia would then have with the Caspian.

But why run any of these risks when we can ward them off by refusing to permit the Russians to seize Constantinople? Why initiate the series of risks by permitting the abrogation of the clause which neutralizes the Black Sea, and prevents Russia from making it a safe line of communication and from accumulating resources for an attack on Turkey? Why prepare a future of bloody and bitter warfare? Why not arrest the evil on the threshhold? We *can*, unaided, save by the Turks, defend Constantinople by fortifying the Isthmus of Gallipoli and turning the two strong positions in front of Constantinople into an Eastern Torres Vedras; and we can take out of the Black Sea every Russian ship that thinks proper to risk a cruise. Without the help of any other Power England can do these things. They are lesser evils than those which would spring from a policy based on the purblind opinion that Constantinople is a place of no account! From these considerations it will readily be seen that, if the Russian move is a grave one for Europe, it is also a serious one for India. For our part, we believe that the Government of England will, as it easily can, frustrate the Russian move, so far as the safety of Constantinople is concerned, and will stand by the neutralization clause, or be driven out of office to make room for those who will unflinchingly preserve the interests of England and of Europe.

IF the Bengal Government desires to convert the upholders into the assailants of the Permanent Settlement, it cannot do better than adopt the taxing project submitted by the Bengal Cess Committee. That body—Baboodom must be strongly represented therein—proposes that four pie in the rupee shall be levied on the annual rent of the ryot, which might be fair enough if it were to be paid by the zemindar, but three-fourths is to be paid by the tenant and one-fourth by the landlord. One would think that the ryot also had a Permanent Settlement, and paid an unvarying rent from year to year. The zemindars of Bengal hold an exceptional kind of property. In deference to good faith, they are allowed to enjoy a luxury, unknown elsewhere; they are permitted to pay a fixed instead of fluctuating rent to the State. As that rent is avowedly out of proportion to the value that would be placed on the land were it assessed now, as the zemindars have benefitted by the vast improvements which have supervened without their aid, it is only fair that they should pay the bulk of any cess raised for local purposes. If the zemindars have muddled away their fine properties and are reduced to mere annuitants, they must take the consequences. It is not the interest of the State to maintain a proprietory which has little interest in "roads and other improvements," by impoverishing the ryots with unjust taxation. The State has behaved very handsomely to the zemindar, and the zemindars must behave handsomely to the land. At all events it would be a stroke of wanton tyranny to levy the greater part of a local cess, the proceeds of which are to be sunk in the land, from the temporary occupiers and not from the permanent holders. Wanted in Bengal—a man of genius to reconcile the Permanent Settlement to the changed circumstances of the property over which it extends. Perhaps Mr. Barrow Ellis, if ample power were given him, could solve the problem.

THE Government of India, especially the Secretary of State, have been profoundly impressed by the striking and effective part which the railways of Germany have played in the war. Seeing that such stupendous operations as the swift concentration of the invading army were performed by lines in which there is no break of gauge, we are authorized to state that the Government intend to improve upon the lesson and increase the facility of transporting troops and stores and guns and munitions, by forthwith introducing breaks of gauge, notably in the North West, where promptitude of movement may be most needed. It is a lucky thing for us that foreign nations carry on costly experiments for our benefit and that we profit by them so readily. The Germans, without a break of gauge, concentrated an army of some 400,000 men in a fortnight. With break of gauge, of course they could have done it in a week!—Therefore we are going to introduce that improvement to facility of transport—a break of gauge?

MOST people are glad of a hint respecting pleasant modes of getting home. A friend, who recently left Bombay, and who is an excellent judge, writes—"I came home by a charming route, which I can strongly recommend to any one, via Venice, Verona, Innspruck and the Brenner, Munich, Cologne, Brussels, and Ostend. I met with no difficulty whatever beyond an occasional delay for the passage of military trains. The Societa Adriatico Orientale boats are exceedingly nice, clean, and comfortable, and *cuisine* capital. I saw nothing of the actual war," he adds, "but a good deal of the organization and transport, of the reception of wounded prisoners, &c. One is very much struck with the perfection of German organization, and indeed it seems to me that Germany has a monopoly of brains in these days. The complete collapse of France is enough to frighten one; really one asks oneself whether our windbag may not be the next to explode!" Happily we can indulge in the luxury of self-depreciation, for though by no means the stoutest of bags, the British bag is tolerably tough, has borne much kicking and bungling management, and doubtless will bear more. Still we shall not do wrong to look after the soundness of our integuments.

COLONEL C. W. HUTCHINSON, R.E., Chief Engineer, 2nd grade, under instructions from the Government of India, relieved Colonel C. J. Hodgson, R.E., of his duties as Chief Engineer, North-Western Provinces, and Secretary to Government in the P. W. Department, on the 12th instant. The usual leave preparatory to proceeding to England on furlough from Bombay has been granted to Colonel Hodgson.

THERE is every prospect (says the local "Mail") of Madras having a School of Arts worthy of the name in the course of a year or two. "Industrial art is a branch of education in which the natives are taking much interest, and several wealthy gentlemen have already promised handsome subscriptions towards the erection and furnishing of a new building for Dr. Hunter's department. The Maharajah of Jeypore—a bit of an artist himself, seeing that he danced a quadrille with Lady Mayo—has expressed his willingness to contribute the munificent donation of a lac of rupees. Who can say after this that the Fine Arts are not appreciated by the natives of India?"

THE Viceregal Legislative Council met at Calcutta on Dec. 16. The Hon Mr. Chapman moved that the Bill to authorise the Committal of European British subjects by Courts in the Andamans to the High Court at Fort William, be passed. In moving this he suggested the following amendment in the bill:—That the words, "other than offences punishable by death in the Indian Penal Code," in the first section be omitted. The bill, as amended, was passed. Mr. Chapman also introduced the Bill to consolidate the law relating to the Emigration of Native Labourers, and moved that it be referred to a select committee, with instructions to report in six weeks. The motion was put and carried. The Hon. Mr. Robinson then moved for leave to introduce a Bill to consolidate the law relating to the manufacture, importation, and sale of Arms and Ammunition, and the right to keep and use the same. The motion was put and carried. The Council then adjourned.

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

[PER REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE WAR.

By British Indian Cable.

LONDON, 17TH DECEMBER.

A telegram from Berlin states that assurances and explanations have been given by Luxembourg, which remove all danger of a conflict.

Beaumont, to the west of Evreux, has been occupied by the Germans after a short fight, in which 65 guns and 3,000 prisoners were captured.

237 German prisoners were released after the capitulation of Montmedy.

An energetic defence is being maintained at Belfort.

Vendome has been evacuated by the French.

The ports of Havre, Dieppe and Fecamp are declared to be blockaded by the French.

The forts around Paris are quiet.

LONDON, 18TH DEC.

General Chauzy's army was attacked on Thursday by the Germans with a strong advanced guard.

The Germans also attacked the French, who were in a strong position at Longeau near Langres on Friday driving them into the fortress.

Official French despatches state that Freteval was attacked and occupied in force by the Duke of Mecklenburg on Wednesday, but that the town was retaken on Friday by the French.

THE BOMBAY MAIL.

ADEN, 19TH DECEMBER.

The Sumatra with the outward Indian Mails left here for Bombay to-day at 4 A.M.

THE INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION.

YESTERDAY afternoon the local committee appointed by Government to further the objects of the next International Exhibition in London, held their first meeting in the Durbar Room of the Town Hall, in order to prepare a scheme for submission to the Government of Bombay to secure the collection of articles worthy of being sent to the exhibition in London. The gentlemen present were Colonel Kennedy, R.E., president; C. B. Ovans, Esq., honorary secretary; Colonel Ballard, R.E.; Captain Hancock; the Hon. Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Bart.; Dr. Bhau Dajee; the Hon. Byramjee Jejeebhoy; E. W. Ravenscroft, Esq.; F. F. Lidderdale, Esq.; G. Terry, Esq; and F. F. Arbuthnot, Esq.

Some discussion took place with regard to a scheme which had been drawn up by Mr. Ovans. It seemed to be regarded as the best that could be adopted, considering the short time at the disposal of the committee, and so it was ordered that it should be printed and circulated. One difficulty in the way of this scheme and of all progress is a question as to the amount of cash that Government will sanction. No reply had been as yet received to a request for telegraphic instructions from Calcutta on this point, but at all events Mr. Ovans, Mr. Terry, and probably others of the committee will devote their Christmas holidays to travelling in the districts likely to yield articles fit for exhibition. The railway companies have liberally granted free passes for such gentlemen and their servants, and have, together with the P. and O. Company, also been very liberal in the matter of freight for articles to be exhibited, and the committee duly acknowledged that yesterday. It was stated that the time for forwarding articles for exhibition has been, or will be, extended to the 25th of March. The meeting of committee stands adjourned until to-morrow.

TROOPS FROM ENGLAND.

H. M.'s Indian troop-ship Jumna, Captain Richards, is expected to arrive in Bombay harbour on the 24th instant, with troops, which will be distributed as follows:—

Via Deolalee and Jubbulpore.

For Morar—1st Battalion 11th Foot: 2 officers and 62 men.

For Cawnpore—1st Battalion 14th Foot: 1 officer and 110 men.

For Fyzabad—26th Foot: 1 officer, 123 men, 6 women, and 3 children.

For Ferozepore—39th Foot: 118 men, 13 women, and 9 children.

For Lucknow—62nd Foot: 1 officer, 69 men, 1 woman, and 2 children.

For Meerut—105th Foot: 61 men.

For Jhansie—106th Foot: 1 officer, and 35 men.

Via General Depôt, Poona.

For Secunderabad—2nd Battalion 24th Foot: 2 officers, 204 men, 7 women, and 4 children.

Via Beypore.

For Rangoon—2nd Battalion 10th Foot: 2 officers, 215 men, 1 woman and 1 child.

There are also 1 officer, 8 men, 8 women, and 2 children of Royal Engineers, to join as may be ordered hereafter; and 7 other officers and 3 ladies to join as ordered.

The total number of troops expected to arrive by the Jumna is:—18 officers, 3 ladies, 1,005 men, 36 women, and 21 children.

The following is a list of the names of the officers ordered to proceed by the Serapis, and which will be trans-shipped to the Jumna:—

Major and Brevet-Col. Walker, 1st Battalion 3rd Infantry; Ensign M. F. Hockett, 1st Battalion 3rd Infantry; Lieut.-Col. C. Spurway, R.A.; Capt. G. H. Stowe, R.A.; Capt. H. M'Leod, R.A., wife and child; Lieuts. J. W. Bernard, R.A., J. V. Baker, R.A., H. R. Jervois, R.A., and J. K. Trotter, R.A.; Assist.-Surg. C. S. Close, R.A., and wife; Riding-master R. M. Wilkinson, R.A., and two Misses Wilkinson; Veterinary-Surgs. R. Rowe, R.A., and wife, A. Pitcher, R.A., W. A. Russell, R.A., W. Capes, R.A., J. Gibbs, R.A., W. H. Kemp, R.A., and G. A. Oliver, R.A.; Major Bayley; Capt. W. E. Shaw, and wife, 16th Lancers; Cornet S. B. Ramsey, 21st Hussars; Capt. C. Hudson and Lieut. Knatchbull, 2nd Battalion 10th Infantry; Lieut. S. Reid, wife and child, and Lieut. D. G. Barry and wife, 1st Battalion 11th Infantry; Ensign Brown and Sub-Lieut. Whidborne, wife and two children, 1st Battalion 14th Infantry; Capt. W. Isles and wife, 2nd Battalion 19th Infantry; Capt. C. Chamberlain and Lieut. A. Adams, 2nd Battalion 24th Infantry; Lieut. Davenport, 26th Infantry; Capt. Smith and Lieut. Connor, 38th Infantry; Lieut. Reeve, 45th Infantry; Capt. F. Wilmot and wife, 49th Infantry; Lieut. R. L. Arathoon, 58th Infantry; Capt. Holliott, wife and child, Major and Brevet-Col. W. Sedlie, wife and child, Quartermaster Lenton and Capt. Hathway, 62nd Infantry; Ensign W. R. Anderson, 63rd Infantry; Lieut. Bucknell, 79th Infantry; Captain J. Wright and wife, and Lieut. Gleig, 106th Infantry; Ensigns Bristowe and R. S. Ommanney, 107th Infantry; Ensign Wray, 108th Infantry; Ensign G. P. Hill, 3rd Battalion 60th Rifles. Medical Staff.—Surg.-Major H. D. Fowler, wife and three children; Surg. G. Peacock; Assist.-Surgs. J. Stock, R. R. M'Athiry, J. Riddick and wife.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH OFFICE—19TH DEC., 9 P.M.

Latest dates from United Kingdom.

Via Turkey, 15th Dec., 2-30 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 97 hours 10 minutes.

Via Red Sea, 17th Dec., 3-17 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 45 hours 2 minutes.

Latest dates from Continent of Europe.

Via Russia, 17th Dec., 9-24 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 40 hours 1 minutes.

Via Red Sea, 18th Dec., 12-15 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 10 hours 30 minute.

The time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay from 9 P.M. of the 18th to 9 P.M. of the 19th Dec. is as follows:—

To Bombay	Max.		Min.	
From Kurrachee	1	30	0	1
,, Calcutta	2	50	0	9
,, Madras	0	50	0	10
,, From Galle	8	23	1	55

BOMBAY.

FAIR.—The annual fair on the Kalbadevi Road commences on Thursday evening next.

THE Scottish Orphanage pupils will have their annual excursion to Elephanta to-morrow (Wednesday).

MAILS FOR ZANZIBAR, per ship Chatham, will be closed at the General Post Office, to-day (20th), at 4 P.M.

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.—The annual meeting of the Senate will be held in the Durbar Room, Town Hall, this afternoon, at a quarter to 5 o'clock P.M.

VEHAR LAKE.—The height of water at the tower of Vehar Lake on Saturday last was 54 feet; on the corresponding date last year it was 56 feet 1 inch.

FIRE.—Yesterday morning about five o'clock flames were observed issuing from a heap of cotton in the Oriental Spinning Mills, but by the exertions of the neighbouring people the fire was soon put out.

ACCIDENT.—On Sunday, Nundoo Nursoo and Raghoo Pingoo, Camatees, fell from the scaffolding of the National Bank building, Rampart Row, and were severely hurt. They were soon conveyed to the Jamsetjee Hospital.

GREAT excitement was caused in Khundalla last Tuesday, by the appearance of a tiger, a man-eater, in the precincts of the barracks. It appears that this ferocious animal slaughtered no less than four bullocks in the neighbourhood of Khundalla. The bullocks were found stowed away in a cosy place by two low caste natives, who set to work to remove some of the meat for their own use. While thus engaged they were pounced upon by savage tigers, both were killed, and one carried away for food. It may yet become necessary to drive the tigers from the deserted barracks at the point of the bayonet.—*Deccan Herald*, Dec. 19.

WE are sorry to learn that two officers of the 16th Lancers—Captain Robinson and Mr. M'Causland—have lately met with very serious accidents. The former officer whilst out hunting last Thursday jumped a small wall near the Race Course, on the other side of which was a pit. The horse fell into it and broke his neck on the spot, whilst Captain Robinson was thrown violently on the ground on the other side and broke his jaw-bone. The bone is set, and he is progressing towards recovery. As Mr. M'Causland was going out for a ride on Sunday afternoon, his horse shyed going out at the gate of the compound and threw him, and his head struck against a stone, the skull, we are sorry to say, being fractured. He was taken up insensible, and medical men pronounce the accident a very serious one. From latest accounts Mr. M'Causland is going on as well as can be expected, though by no means out of danger.—*Bangalore Herald*, Dec. 15.

POLICE CASES.

THEFTS.—Rama Baloo was charged yesterday before the Chief Magistrate with stealing a turban, value Rs. 22, property of Nana Narayen. Prisoner was adjudged guilty and sentenced to undergo six months' rigorous imprisonment.—Gunnoo Atmaram was sentenced to two months' imprisonment for stealing a quantity of wool belonging to Nursee Khuttow.

THE HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

YESTERDAY there were in all 242 prisoners in the House of Correction. Of these 80 were under sentences from the High Court, 2 from the Court of Petty Sessions, 133 from the Magistrates of Police, 24 from Military Courts Martial, and 3 from Naval Courts Martial. Of the prisoners 177 were natives, and the remaining 65 were Europeans.

APPLICATION BY THE CAPTAIN OF A GERMAN VESSEL.

AT the Fort Police Court yesterday, before the Chief Magistrate, the captain of the German ship Gabaun, of the port of Bremen, complained of the desertion of three of his seamen, named respectively Peter Franjen, William Cornwall, and Andrew Martensen. He applied for a warrant for the apprehension of the men.

Mr. Consul Gumpert appeared the same day before Mr. Connon, and applied for the apprehension of these men. The magistrate ordered warrants to issue for their apprehension and for their detention in the House of Correction for twelve weeks, unless the consul or captain applied for them sooner, when they were to be given, and the expenses of their detention paid.

BARODA AFFAIRS.

A BARODA correspondent of the *Indu Prakash* says:—"There is a strong rumour here to the effect that it is decided that Mulharao should ascend the *gadee*. Many astrologers are taking great pains to find out the auspicious day for this State ceremony. Some of the astrologers say that the planet Venus is unfavourable, while others declare that the day when it was announced that nobody should disobey the authority of Mulharao, that day itself must be regarded as the auspicious one. It is the wish of H. H. Mulharao that within seven or eight days' time an auspicious day should be named, and he should accordingly ascend the *gadee*. After the return of Colonel Barr, conferences took place, and Bhow Sindhia was arrested for having made a petition in the name of the Ranee of the late Gaekwar, and was taken to the camp, where his depositions were taken. He was asked how it happened that there was only one box in the palace at Makarpoor, and how it was that it contained nothing but papers. Much of the money, it appears, has found its way to Bombay. He was asked what he had to say about his sending Nana Manday to Bombay on private business. He replied that he became Minister, because his late master wished that he should be so, and had personally never given his consent to his becoming Minister. He could not produce the letters the late Gaekwar might have written or the money he might have sent to Bombay. He acted according to the behests of his master in all things. Bhow Sindhia and Lulloobhoy Assaram, lately a fouzdar, were charged with bribery in the time of the late Gaekwar, and after it was proved that the latter did take bribes, he was heavily fined; while nothing was done to the former, and it is now stated that strict inquiry will be instituted into his case. Colonel Barr had himself gone to the palace of the Ranee of the late Gaekwar, and asked her whether her surmise about her being pregnant was not now dispelled by the fact of her having menstruated. The Ranee answered in the affirmative. The religious ceremonies of the late Gaekwar are now being performed, and there is consequently great activity among the Brahmins of Baroda, who benefit by these ceremonies. When these ceremonies are concluded we shall see what will come to pass. Huriba Gaekwar comes among those fourteen who have already been told to flee Baroda; and it is strictly ordered that nobody should have anything to do with him. To Gopalrao Mayralrao, a wealthy banker of Baroda, was offered the Dewanship, but he declined to accept it on account of his inability to carry on the duties of that high office. All are anxiously looking for the time when H. H. Mulharao shall ascend the *gadee* and when the dewanship will be given away. Colonel Barr shows great anxiety to support the dignity and authority of the present Gaekwar. This is a good thing, but it is hoped that the dewanship will not be given away either to a menial or a mountebank."

REPORTS FROM THE DISTRICTS.

AHMEDNUGGUR COLLECTORATE.

THE Collector of Ahmednuggur has forwarded to Government a report on the general character and prospects of the season 1870-71 in the collectorate of Ahmednuggur, from which we learn that owing to an excess of rain the khureef crops were somewhat, probably one-eighth, below the average. The rubbee was sown late, but the crops were doing well, and there was at present a prospect of an excellent yield. The state of public health had been generally good.

POONA COLLECTORATE.

We learn from the weather report of the Poona collectorate, for the fortnight ending 30th November, that there was a slight fall of rain in Petta Baramuttee under Bheemthurry. The reaping of the khureef crops was almost completed in this district. The rubbee crops were generally doing well throughout the collectorate. The health both of men and cattle was good throughout the collectorate, with the exception of Joonere talooka, where in one or two villages cholera prevailed to a slight extent.

SATTARA COLLECTORATE.

The weather report of the Sattara collectorate for the fortnight ending 15th November informs us that there was a slight fall of rain in some of the talookas. The khureef crops on the whole promise a good harvest, except in a few places where the bajree crops have suffered owing to the excessive fall of rain in the previous fortnight. The sowing of rubbee crops had generally been completed. They were in a thriving condition, with the exception of Sattara and Pahtun talookas, where they were said to have been to some extent worm eaten. The state of public health was good with the exception of fever and cholera, which prevailed in some of the talookas.

THE BAND STAND.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In days of yore the Bombay folks used to have a band at the Esplanade stand every evening. The Governor's, then yclept Garrison Band, used to play thrice a week, as it was easy for them to run to the stand from the Fort Barracks where they were then located. The European Regimental Band at Colaba played once a week at the Maidan; that of a native regiment resident in Bombay sometimes played once and at others twice; and the defunct Union Band supplied music of an evening; so that we had the pleasure of listening to the dulcet strains almost daily. Since the removal of the Governor's band to Parell, their visits have been few and far between; and when His Excellency is out of Bombay, which he is for the greater part of the year, we lose the entertainment altogether. We are then dependent for our evening's amusement on a native or European regiment, or the band of a man-of-war. At present we must be content with a stroll round the stand and sigh at its vacant appearance.

Where is the Governor's Band? Surely it is not travelling with His Excellency in Kattywar! Most of his predecessors used to leave the band behind them in Bombay when they went on circuit, whereas the present ruler takes his musicians to Poona, Mahableshwur, &c. I hope His Excellency will be more generous and give his subjects a treat twice at the Victoria Gardens and once at the Esplanade.

E. R.

19th December.

TELEGRAPH LINE REPORTS.

KURRACHEE, 19th Dec., 8 P.M.—Latest dates from United Kingdom via Russia, 15th Dec., 4-5 P.M.; via Turkey, 17th Dec., 5-22 P.M., America via Russia, 16th Dec., 4 P.M. From Continent of Europe; via Russia, 17th Dec., 9-24 P.M.; America via Turkey, 15th Dec., 3-20 P.M. Cable right to Fao; Turkish line right to Pera; lines clear beyond; Valona posts right; Persian line right to Teheran.

CRICKET AT AHMEDNUGGUR.

APPENDED is the score of a cricket match which has just been played at Ahmednuggur.

When the "Station" went in for its second innings it had 231 runs to make to win, and as the "men of the 3rd Hussars" had proved too strong on previous occasions, it was with immense satisfaction that it saw 213 runs scored before the two first wickets. Mr. Acworth and Gunner Crouch were parted, Captain Borradaile easily made the remaining few that were wanted, and so the "Station" won by nine wickets.

3RD HUSSARS.

FIRST INNINGS		SECOND INNINGS	
Corp Hambige, b Bosanquet	30	c Borradaile, b Acworth	[illegible]
Pte Martin, run out	13	b Acworth	[illegible]
Pte Duggan, b Drummond	4	b Drummond	4
Pte Hambige, b Bosanquet	4	c Borradaile, b Drummond	0
Corp Murrell, b Bosanquet	44	b Bosanquet	10
Pte Gardner, c Acworth, b Borradaile	1	b Bosanquet	0
Pte Dracott, b Drummond	13	c Acworth, b Borradaile	10
Pte Wilson, b Drummond	22	b Borradaile	25
Pte Morton, b Drummond	7	not out	2
Pte Murray, c Drummond, b Drummond	9	c Molesworth, b Drummond	6
Sergt Kirkland, not out	5	b Drummond	0
b 35, l b 1, w 3,	39	b 18, l b 1, w 7,	26
	191		135

THE STATION.

FIRST INNINGS.		SECOND INNINGS.	
Capt Drummond, run out	18		
Lieut Molesworth, b Duggan	3		
A Bosanquet, Esq, b Gardner	11		
R Acworth, Esq, b Wilson	19	c Kirkland, b Arnold	94
Pte Main, R H A, b Gardner	0		
Pte Ayre, R H A, b Gardner	16		
Capt Borradaile, c Morton, b Gardner	5	not out	4
Gunner Crouch, c Murrell, b Wilson	7	not out	119
Gunner Malt c Gardner, b Gardner	0		
Bombr Sitterton, not out	0		
Gunner Morton, b Gardner	5		
b 4, w 1	5	b 7, l b 3, w 5	15
	95		232

THE MATRICULATION EXAMINATION.

THE following is a list of the students who have been successful in passing the Bombay University Matriculation Examination, as well as the schools from which the students have been sent up:—

Abhyunkar, Rughanath Hari—Belgaum Sirdar's High School.
Abhyunkar, Vithal Trimbuk—Baba Gokhley's School.
Apte, Balaji Chintamon—Mahajook r English School.
Apte, Ganesh Krishna—Ratnagiri High School.
Apte, Krishnaje Ballal—Elphinstone High School.
Babulikar, Pandurang Bachaji—Poona Civil Engineering College.
Bapat, Ramchundra Gunesh—Ratnagiri High School.
Burdi, Sorabji Khurshedji—Elphinstone High School.
Baride, Lukshuman Narhar—Poona Mission Institution.
Barne, Pandurang Sukharam—Elphinstone High School.
Bharucha, Sheriarji Dadabhai—Sir J. J. Zorthosti Madressa.
Bhave, Govind Moreshwar—Normal School, Nagpoor.
Bohara, Mansukhlal Devchund—Ahmedabad High School.
Beyan, James—Latin scholar, St. Mary's Institution.
Cama, Nusarwanji Pestonji—Bombay Proprietary School.
Cama, Nowroji Pestonji—Bombay Proprietary School.
Chundnani, Pritamdas Pa sumal—Hydrabad High School.
Chhatre, Narayen Vinayek—Poona High School.
Chhatre, Shripal Anant—Belgaum Sirdar's High School.
Chokshi, Pranla Bhogilal—Ahmedabad Mission School.
Dadi, Muncherji Dadabhai—Bombay Proprietary School.
Dahrivalul, Nusorwanji Ardasir—Elphinstone High School.
Dalal, Khurshedji Ardesir—Elphinstone High School.
Dalal, Tribhuvandas Lakmidas—Surat High School.
Dalgado, Daniel—Elphinstone High School.
D'Alvares, Nicholas—General Assembly's Institution, formerly Elphinstone High School.
Damle, Jagannath Vishnu—Poona High School.
Dave, Narunshankar Manishankar—Surat High School.
Desai, Bulakhi Gungadass—Surat High School, formerly General Assembly's Institution.
Desai, Mothabhai Motilal—Surat High School.
Deshmukh, Yasvant Balkrishna—Dholia High School.
Devia, Rajicha ya Bindacharya—Belgaum Sirdar's High School.
Dharab, Vasudew Dinkur—Private tuition, Bombay.
Dhurundhur, Krishnarao Vishwanath—Bombay Proprietary School.
Divatia, Bhimrao Bholanath—Ahmedabad High School.
Doctor, Ramlal Lullubhai—Surat High School.
Gandevia, Dadabhai Burjorjee—Sir J. J. Parsee Benevolent Institution.
Gundhe, Vithul Vamon—Dholia High School.
Gundhi, Bhogilal Varajlal—Ahmedabad Mission School.
Gann, Chintamun Junardun—Ahmednugger High School.
Guni, Manikji Muncherjee—St. Mary's Institution, formerly Elphinstone High School.
Godbole, Bulvunt Govind—Bombay private tuition, formerly Elphinstone High School.
Godbole, Hari Gunesh—Poona High School.
Gokhale, Vamun Bhikaji—Elphinstone High School.
Gokhale, Vishvunath Vinayek—Elphinstone High School.
Goslia, Nemchund Purshotum—Katiwar High School.
Gothoskar, Sukharam Pandurung—Elphinstone High School.
Hamaparea, Ludha Harji—Kattiwar High School.
Hanfe, Shaik Muhummud Ismael—Ahmednugger High School.
Hayter, James—St. Mary's Institution.
Jalihal, Anaji Ramchundra—Belgaum Sirdar's High School.
Jumbhekur, Gungadhur Bhimrao—Belgaum Sirdar's High School.
Joshi, Bulvunt Narayan—Kolapore High School.
Joshi, Bhargav Vithal—Ratnagiri High School.
Joshi, Gunesh Narsinha—Robert Money's Institution.
Kaji Lallubhai Bhuqvandas—Surat High School.
Kunju, Dinshah Pestonji—Ellis Scholar Bombay Proprietary School.
Kunju, Hormasji Adarji—Elphinstone High School.
Kanitkar, Govind Vasudev—St. Mary's Institution.
Kanitkar, Ramchandra Daji—Ratnagiri High School.
Karve, Vasudev Hari—Babee Gokhaley's School.
Kelkar, Damodar Ganesh—Poona High School.
Kennedy, John—St. Mary's Institution.
Khadikar, Bhaskar Jhasvunt—Ratnagiri High School.
Khandekar, Govindrao Ramchundra—Ahmedabad High School.
Khare, Bapu Vinayak—Gokhaley's School.
Khote, Narayan Venkaji—St. Mary's Institution.
Kirke, Nanabhai Babulji—Elphinstone High School.
Kutane, Moro Vaman—Poona High School.
Kirtakar, Atmaram Balkrishna—Ratnagiri High School.
Kothari, Vinayak Krishnarao—Elphinstone High School.
Kshirsagar, Vinayak Bhimaji—Elphinstone High School.
Lavji, Ardesir Rutonji—Bombay Proprietary School.
Lele, Kashinath Krishna—H. H. Maharaja Holkar of Indore, Madrassa.
Limaye, Hari Vaman—Sanskrit Scholar, 1st Scholar Ratnagiri High School.
Lokurkar, Svamund Raghvendrarao—Dishanukha English School.
Madlur, Shankur Sadashiv—Belgaum Sirdar's High School.
Makuna, Manekji Dosabai—Ahmednuggur High School.
Malcolm, Martins—St. Mary's Institution.
Mark, John—Kurrachi Mission School.
Masani Nusurvanji Kavasji—Sir J. J. P. Benevolent Institute.
Maulankur, Shivram Ballal—Ratnagiri High School.
McAffer, Frank—Bombay Scottish High School.
Mehendale, Pandurung Kashinath—Poona High School.
Mehta, Bhagubhai Fakirbhai—Surat High School.
Mehta, Krishnalal Lallubhai—Ahmedabad High School.
Mehta, Mervanji Jehangir—Elphinstone High School.
Mhaskar, Waman Chintaman—General Assembly's Institution.
Modi, Hormusjee Rustumji—Elphinstone High School.
Mule, Raghunath Balkrishna—Elphinstone High School.
Mule, Ramchandra Bullal—H. H. Maharaja of Indore Mudecana.
Murray, Thomas—St. Mary's Institution.
Nubar, Baji Narayen—Ratnagiri High School.
Nadarsha, Sorabji Dosabhal—Bombay Proprietary School.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 27 June, 2017

Naralkur, Ramchundra D ji—Kolapore High School.
Narjir, Shankur Bisto—Poona Mission Institution.
Natu, Govind Paudurung—Private Institution.
Nyadkar, Bhikaji Dhoudder—Baba Gokhaley's School.
Naimbkar, Janardan Ragbunath—Ratnagiri High School.
Nimmo, William Edward Hope—Bombay Scottish Orphanage School.
Oka, Vaman Daji—Sanskrit Scholar, 2nd Scholar Ratnagiri High School.
O'Brien, John M. R.—St. Mary's Institution.
Ovalikar, Moreshwur Narayan—Elphinstone High School.
Pandia, Rutunbhadea Manibhadea—Surat High School.
Pandit, Keshaw Baburao—Baba Gokhaley's School.
Panvalkar, Bhaskar Sadashew—General Assembly's Institution.
Parekh, Jamnadas Bhagwandas—Ahmedabad High School and G. P. College.
Parkhe, Jadaw Govind—Dholia High School.
Patil, Mahommud Virj—Elphinstone High School.
Patel, Rustumji Dhunjibhoy—Surat High School.
Patvardhan, Narayan Vishvanath—Poona High School.
Patoordhan, Ramchunder Vishwanath—Poona High School.
Patoordhan, Vasudew Ramchunder—Ratnagiri High School.
Penthe, Vithal Narayan—Bombay private tuition.
Phadke, Vishnu Vasudeo—Poona High School.
Phatak, Kashinath Bapu—Belgaum Sirdar's High School.
Phatak, Krishna Vishnu—Ratnagiri High School.
Potdar, Sadashiv Abaji—Bombay private tuition.
Rachmaila, Shainivasnaidu Rainnaidu—Free Church Mission Institution, Nagpore.
Rana, Rudarji Sundarji—Kattiwar High School.
Reporter, Manikji Sdulji—Elphinstone High School.
Rimdaur, Navalshankur Motiram—Kattiwar High School
Roda, Shrinivas Konerao—Poona High School.
Sani, Krishnaji Moreshwar—Deshmukh English School.
Sathe, Dhondu Sukharam—Normal School, Nagpore.
Sathe, Yadow Krishna—Deshmukh English School.
Savage, Thomas, Kurrachee—European and Indo-European School.
Shikhare, Bhimaji Hari—Poona High School.
Shikhare, Vishnu Hari—Dholia High School.
Shintre, Vaman Vasudeo—Robert Money's Institution.
Shroff, Ardesir Dhanjibhai—Bombay Proprietory School
Shroff, Dorabji Dhanjibhai—Elphinstone High School.
Steers, Walter John—Kurrachee High School.
Suntankur, Balaji Krishna—Belgaum Sirdar's High School.
Takle, Huri Ramchundra—Dhoolia High School.
Turkhadkur, Anandrao Atmaram—St. Mary's Institution.
Tarkhadkur, Vithul Raghoba—St. Mary's Institution.
Tipnis, Krishnarao Shivram—Elphinstone High School.
Tulu, Govind Vasudev—Ahmednuggur High School.
Vadhavani, Shumdas Nansukhdass—Hydrabad Mission School.
Vaishnao, Gavrishanker Dayaljee—Kattiwar High School.
Vyas, Shivnath Ramnath—Surat High School.

WE give below the number of successful candidates passed from each of the institutions in 1868, 1869, and 1870:—

	1868.	1869.	1870.
Elphinstone High School	58	36	21
Poona High School	29	14	11
Ratnagiri High School	22	13	13
Surat High School	19	7	10
Ahmedabad High School	12	6	4
Free General Assembly's Inst.	11	3	0
Baba Gokalay's, Poona	10	8	5
Sir J. J. Parsee Benevolent Inst.	9	6	2
Bombay Proprietary School	8	2	8
Rajkote (Kattywar) High School	6	2	5
St Mary's Institution, Bombay	6	7	11
Belgaum Sirdar's High School	5	7	8
Kolapore High School	4	4	2
Robert Money Institution	4	0	2
General Assembly's Institution	4	2	3
Kurrachee High School	3	0	1
Hydrabad Mission School	3	0	1
Akola High School	2	0	0
Hydrabad High School	2	0	1
Sholapore English School	2	0	0
Poona Free Church Mission Inst	2	1	2
Indore Madressa	2	2	2
Surat Irish Mission School	2	3	0
Ahmednuggur High School	1	2	4
Fort High School	1	0	0
Dhoolia High School	7	1	5
Mahagarkar's School, Poona	1	0	1
Hydrabad High School	0	1	0
Kurrachee Mission School	0	1	1
Free Church Institution, Nagpore	0	5	1
Rajcote A. V School	0	1	0
Nagpore Normal School	0	1	2
Gujrat Provincial College	0	1	1
Bombay Scottish High School	0	1	2
Private Tuition	15	5	5
Poona Civil Engineering College	0	0	1
Sir J. J Zarthosti Madrassa	0	0	1
Ahmedabad Mission School	0	0	2
Deshmukh Eng. School	0	0	3
European and Indo-European School, Kurrachee	0	0	1
	250	142	142

Of the 142 candidates who have passed the examination, 107 are Hindoos, 21 Parsees, 13 Christians, and 1 Mahomedan.

OFFICE-BREAKING EXTRAORDINARY!

WE have heard of a frightfully impudent case of house-breaking or office-breaking, or something of that sort, which occurred between the hours of closing places of business on Saturday and re-opening yesterday. The character of the depredations may be imagined when we mention that the scene thereof was the office of the Clerk of the Crown. The burglar, or burglars, must have entered by some out-of-the-way unfastened door or window, or other opening, for none of the big, strong doors of the office show any marks of violence. He or they had taken his or her or their time about the business, for the field of operations was extensive. The main attack seems to have been on a strong box in the office of the Clerk of the Crown. That had been opened and the contents carried off. (After a thorough search, however, they were all found yesterday in a corner, having apparently been only looked at.) In the same building and on the same floor, separated from the office we have mentioned by a Turkey-red curtain, are the chambers of another officer of Court—a barrister connected with the reporting department. These also had been entered, strongholds opened and specie carried off to the amount of, we believe, at least five rupees. Also on the same floor, separated from the Chambers already mentioned by a passage, are those of another barrister. There, too, the miscreants had effected an ingress. They seem to have been armed with a kit of housebreaking implements and to have set to work on a drawer in that gentleman's office. But there their designs were foiled by a very simple contrivance. They had worked away about the lock in an attempt to move the bolt, but couldn't. The reason why was this—the drawer was unlocked. It's fortunate it was so: otherwise the contents would doubtless have been made away with. The "contents" were, we are told, an old ink-bottle.

BOMBAY INSOLVENCY COURT.

THE usual sitting of this Court was held yesterday by the Hon. Mr. Justice Gibbs, Commissioner.

DISCHARGES GRANTED.

The following insolvents obtained their discharges:—

Meghjee Mooljee and Shamjee Ramjee, merchants, liabilities Rs. 1,97,414, assets Rs. 13,490 good, Rs. 4,576 bad, and Rs. 591 doubtful.

Nanabhoy Cursondass, merchant; liabilities Rs. 5,88,117, assets Rs. 29,289 good, Rs. 1,02,073 bad, and Rs. 13,350 doubtful.

Gopall Dadajee, contractor, liabilities Rs. 4,988, good assets Rs. 200.

Rahimoodin Oosmanbhoy, contractor; liabilities Rs. 9,972.

Framjee Cowasjee, contractor; liabilities Rs. 5,511.

Aspandiarjee Merwanjee, priest; liabilities Rs. 5,500 assets Rs. 3,100 good.

Damodhurdass Tapidass, writer; liabilities Rs. 6,693.

Jadoujee Mohraz, Aanndjee Mooljee, Rajpal Deujee, and Hemraz Coorsey, merchants; liabilities Rs. 72,981, assets Rs. 8,829 bad.

PETITIONS WITHDRAWN.

Nowrojee Pestonjee and Memon Soolomon Soomar were allowed to withdraw their petitions.

RE NUSSERWANJEE JAMSETJEE.

This insolvent, a merchant, had his liabilities entered at Rs. 3,37,994 and his assets at Rs. 7,493 good, Rs. 77,362 bad, and Rs. 13,944 doubtful, besides shares.

Mr. Macpherson applied on behalf of the Chartered Mercantile Bank to be allowed to rank as a creditor.

Mr. Serjeant Atkinson appeared on behalf of the insolvent.

The Commissioner adjourned the matter until next Court day.

RE CHINTOBA BHASKER.

This insolvent, a writer, had liabilities entered at Rs. 53,886 and assets, doubtful, Rs. 13,750. His case was postponed till next Court day.

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL.—A reference to the unprecedented number of opinions from eminent members of the Faculty who have recorded their emphatic approbation of this Oil, affords the explanation of its great celebrity. The following high testimony is borne by Dr. Lankester, F.R.S., Coroner for Central Middlesex:—"I deem the Cod Liver Oil sold under Dr. de Jongh's guarantee to be preferable to any other kind as regards genuineness and medicinal efficacy." sold only in capsuled imperial Half-pints, Pints, and Quarts, by all Chemists, Druggists and Storekeepers. Sole Consignees, Ansar, Harford, and Co., 77, Strand, London.

SHIPPING AND PASSENGERS.

THE P. & O. s.s. AUSTRALIA passed the British ship Pembrokeshire on Sunday morning, 35 miles south of Bombay, bound inwards.

THE s.s. M. S. ELPHINSTONE, Captain F. J. Raffin, sailed yesterday for the Malabar Coast and Goa with a general cargo and the following passengers:—For Goa—Captain Pim. For Hurnee—Mr. Dickinson. And thirteen deck passengers.

THE s.s. COMORIN, Captain D. G. Osborne, sailed yesterday for Kurrachee with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr. Douglas Crawford, Mr. James Young, Mr. J. Mouat, Staff Surgeon J R. Birnie, and twelve deck passengers.

CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE POOR-BOX.

THE Senior Magistrate of Police acknowledges with thanks the following further contributions to the Police Court poor-box:—

Messrs. David Sassoon and Co. .... Rs. 100
J. W. .... " 10

THE GUNNESH KHIND P. W. D. CASE.

MR. ANSTEY'S ARGUMENT.

THE following is our report of the argument, on Friday, by Mr. Anstey in support of making absolute the rule *nisi* granted by Mr. Justice Bayley for the discharge, or release on bail, of Mr. J. D. Sharman from the prison at Poona:—

Mr. Anstey—It is much to be regretted that Dr. Fraser, against whom, as a matter of form, this rule was necessarily directed, did not yield to what I am instructed was his first impression on receiving the rule, and leave the matter in the hands of the Court. The observations which I shall have to make on the case, and which so far will appear to be directed against both the respondents, I take this opportunity of saying are not so meant. Dr. Fraser has erred through having a certain amiability of disposition, probably inexperience, in dealing with men, with certain men, but the case assumes very different proportions as against his co-respondent. My Lord, I must draw your attention to the manner in which this new charge has been taken up; and in doing so, I say whoever drew up that new charge, or was concerned in drawing it up, must be answerable before your Lordship for the ambiguity which has deceived the Court. I say it is a studied ambiguity; but it disappears on reading it. My Lord, it is a very grave offence. This charge, which I am told is in the original dated the 11th instant, though upon that I found nothing, apparently on the principle that the better the day the worse the deed.

The Judge—It is dated the 11th, and given on oath on the 12th.

Mr. Anstey—Dr. Fraser, who is apparently not conversant with the proceedings, could not have been aware of this. I am instructed the proceedings of Saturday must have informed him that that your Lordship had given the rule. They must have employed what they call the Sabbath to draw up this document, for it bears that date, and it is drawn up with such ambiguity that I will not now say myself, but your Lordship was deceived with it at first reading. Will you do me the favour of following slowly the reading of this charge? "I hereby charge John Dixon Sharman, supervisor Public Works Department, with 'abatement'"—by which I suppose they mean "abetment"—"of criminal breach of trust."

The Judge—In the original copy it is "abatement."

The Advocate General—It means "abetment," and that was a mistake on the part of the clerk.

Mr. Anstey—We are now in a criminal matter, and must keep to the words of the record.

The Advocate General—Then I produce the original in which the word is "abetment."

Mr. Anstey—This is important, for I found on it an imputation against the person who framed this precious document by the studied misuse of the word "him." The charge is, first, that of abetment of criminal breach of trust. Secondly, it specifies in what the abetment consists. Now, just read as far as Ramia occurs the second time—"in that he induced Mr. Howard, Executive Engineer at Kirkee, to pay moneys, part of sums entrusted to him." To whom? I have no doubt your Lordship read it as I read it at first—to him, the prisoner. Yes, I say it must be so, because to bring it under the Penal Code it is necessary that the criminal trustee should have had dominion over the property, and unless, therefore, one of two things occur—unless the money was entrusted to the prisoner; or secondly, Mr. Howard is charged as principal, with criminal breach of trust, it is impossible to say that the prisoner could be guilty of abetting it. On the former case he could not be guilty of abetting it, he would be the principal himself, and not the abettor. But it is the use of this word "him." "Moneys entrusted to him"! To whom? If to Mr. Howard, then it ought to be stated Mr. Howard was guilty of criminal breach of trust in doing so and so, and that the present prisoner abetted him therein But that is not the framing of it; it is "sums entrusted to him by Government for expenditure on Government House, Gunnesh Khind, to one Ashana Ramia, which moneys were not due to the said Ashana Ramia." I may argue that it is clear it is not intended to charge Mr. Howard with criminal breach of trust from the use of the word falsely—"by falsely and with fraudulent intent representing" (again omitting the words "to Mr. Howard") "that the said Ashana Ramia had performed more work than he had actually performed." Now, here we have a charge, and it is simply cheating, and nothing more—that he cheated Mr. Howard out of some sums of money, of which Mr. Howard was dispenser. But it is framed in this way by the use of the word "him." It is made to appear to a casual reader that Mr. Howard was in some way guilty of misexpenditure, and if he was so, then of course the man who exhorted him to do so would be guilty of abetment. But that theory is knocked on the head in the way I have read, by the words "falsely representing." That must mean that the prisoner falsely represented so and so to Mr. Howard, and thereby deceived Mr. Howard; but on the first reading of this charge I myself thought it was meant to say Mr. Howard was the principal and this man the abettor—it was not till I observed the disastrous use of the word "him," and then the words "to Mr. Howard," after "falsely represented," that I perceived what I must call a deliberate attempt to impose upon this Court. My Lord, this is framed after your Lordship granted the rule, but the charge, though framed on Sunday, was not sworn till the night of Monday, for it was not till after the examination and cross-examination of Major Mellis that the charge was sworn. Now the whole of these proceedings were, I think, highly injudicious on the part of Dr. Fraser. I say nothing more. I have no doubt he was strongly moved and urged by the person interested in this matter to take that course. I deeply regret that Dr. Fraser adopted the suggestion. He ought not to have examined a single witness from the time the rule was served calling on him to show cause—he need not have done it in person, but through an attorney or counsel—why, at the time the rule was granted the prisoner was not admitted to bail. If he had done that, your Lordship no doubt would have said, "The ends of justice are answered, and I shall not make an order on the rule referring to the writ of *habeas corpus* or *certiorari*, simply because there is no case for either; he will be discharged on the terms submitted by Mr. Macfarlane, that is, the offering of substantial bail." Instead of that, what do they do?—they go on taking evidence. Does that support the information of the same witness? No; it is new evidence. No fresh witness is called—Major Mellis only—and if he had had any evidence to offer in the support of forgery, he would have given it then and there. But does he do so? No. So far from doing that, Mr. Pritchard is obliged to abandon it and to bring in this allegation of breach of trust. And, seeing how the charge is framed—supposing the case had proceeded to a termination, supposing that Dr. Fraser (which I cannot suppose) had inadvisedly put his hand to such a thing as this, and it had come before your Lordship, what would you have told the Clerk of the Crown? Simply this: "The prisoner must be discharged; this is not within the law; it is nonsense. The prisoner is charged with abetment, but the crime is not charged against the principal. It appears he made a fraudulent statement to Mr. Howard, the effect of which was to cause Mr. Howard to spend Government money improperly. Well, that was cheating to the loss of the Government, but it is not breach of trust, and still less is it forgery." Now, let us see what the distinction is.

The Judge—You say the second charge is only that of cheating.

Mr. Anstey—I say, in the first place, it is a nonsensical charge, because the first part contradicts, and is contradicted by, the latter part; but if anything is to be spelt out of that it can be cheating only, and nothing more—cheating Government mediately through a Government servant. Now, let us see what cheating is. In section 415 it is defined as follows—"Whoever, by deceiving any person, fraudulently or dishonestly induces the person so deceived to deliver any property to any person, or to consent that any person shall retain any property, or intentionally induces the person so deceived to do or omit to do anything which he would not do or omit if he were not so deceived, and which act or omission causes or is likely to cause damage or harm to that person in body, mind, reputation or property, is said to cheat." Let us now turn to criminal breach of trust. The definition of that offence is contained in section 405, and I say no honest man knowing the facts—Dr. Fraser did not know the facts; he knew nothing as he has sworn, and there is nothing on the deposition—no honest man knowing the facts could have pretended that he believed the result would be to show criminal breach of trust. The definition is, "Whoever being in any manner trusted with property"—was the prisoner entrusted with property?—"or with any dominion over property"—was the prisoner entrusted with any dominion over property?—"dishonestly misappropriates or converts to his own use that property, or dishonestly uses or disposes of that property in violation of any direction of law prescribing the mode in which such trust is to be discharged, or of any legal contract, express or implied, which he has made touching the discharge of such trust, or wilfully suffers any other person to do so, commits criminal breach of trust." Now, on that article of the code there have been one or two decisions which are worthy of notice. It has been decided that there must be an actual and active misappropriation of money—a mere deficiency, a mere default to account, is not enough. It may be something else, but it will not be a criminal breach of trust. (Queen v. Brinbradhur, 5 Calcutta Weekly Reporter, Criminal Cases, 21.)

The Judge—I do not quite see how there is abetment of criminal breach of trust. Is it meant that he induced Mr. Howard to make moneys to be paid that would not otherwise have been paid?

Mr. Anstey—Yes.

The Judge—Why is Mr. Sharman said to have abetted?

Mr. Anstey—In one interpretation of the ambiguous word "him" he abets Mr. Howard; in another interpretation he does not abet at all, but is guilty of the crime of cheating Mr. Howard. The charge is useless and worthless, even for the purpose of fixing Sharman with the offence of cheating, because one part destroys the other. The one part says he does not cheat, but abets somebody in the commission of criminal breach of trust; and the other part says he did no such thing, because if no one committed breach of trust he was an innocent person. But why is this done? It is to defeat the cause of justice—it is to deprive Sharman of the privilege which, when the rule was applied for, your Lordship was inclined to grant—that is, supposing no non-bailable offence appeared to be committed, to order the magistrate to take such measures as would have the effect of an order that the person should be entitled to the express provisions of the Code of Criminal Procedure. Section 213 of the Criminal Procedure Code says—"When any person shall appear or be brought before a magistrate, accused of any of the offences in column 5 of the schedule annexed to this Act, he shall be admitted to bail." He *shall* be admitted to bail; not *may*, but *shall*, be admitted to bail. The Legislature when it framed this was like the unjust Judge in Scripture wearied out with complaints and grievances from all part of the mofussil touching the manner in which the jail system was worked by the oppression of innocence and extortion by all manner of foul means from unwilling witnesses and from persons who appeared, not in the character of witnesses, but of accused, and therefore the discretion was taken away by so many words. And we have the authority of Lord Cope and many other judges for saying that whenever the Legislature speaks of the "discretion" of a Justice of the Peace, or Judge, it means not an arbitrary, but a judicious discretion which he is bound to exercise calmly according to the evidence. Now, when this case was before Dr. Fraser the impression was that the mofussil was governed by laws different from those of the presidency towns. And when a book on evidence, *Solomon on Evidence*, was produced to Dr. Fraser, it was objected to on the ground that it was an English law book; and so Sharman has the more reason to tremble and apply to your Lordship to do your best to relieve him from the operation of the mofussil law. The learned counsel then quoted two cases from the Indian Digest with regard to cheating and criminal breach of trust—Queen v. Ramnarayen Chowkeydar, 3 Weekly Reporter, Criminal Cases 32; and Queen v. Hanoman Vullubhoy, 5 Weekly Reporter, Criminal Cases 5. This, he proceeded to say, was the law of the land which was to be considered to be enforced wherever full-power magistrates holding instructions to conduct inquisitorial proceedings were found. It was not in force at Poona, they were told, in such cases, but it was the law of all India nevertheless, and his Lordship's observation at an early stage of the case that the presumption was rather against mofussil cases because the law was violated there, had never, he was bold enough to say, received so strong an illustration as in the present case. The object of the prosecution was to keep this unfortunate man in prison. He was arrested in Kurrachee and taken to Poona, and there he now lies. And his was not the case of a man imprisoned in jail in his own vicinage, for though he might have hardships there, it might be said to be in his own vicinage, and his friends were not likely to be far off; but this man was taken from Kurrachee to Poona, and there clapped into prison. And by whom? By Dr. Fraser? Not at all. There came the pinch in the case. This was the case of an Informer General who had sworn before Dr. Fraser that he was conducting an inquisition into the position and acts of all manner of men, and that unless he was allowed free scope,—unless the case were remanded until it was ripe for hearing, he could not conduct his anonymous enquiries to their due results. Well, what did he do? He gave information to himself. He must have done so, for the information and depositions before the magistrate contained not one syllable about forgery.

The Judge—There is no reference to it in the letter, so far as I can recollect.

Mr. Anstey replied that there was no reference to forgery in the letter. There was not a syllable of evidence visible—nothing that they could touch, taste, or handle—and yet for all that Dr. Fraser,—of whom Mr. Pritchard was reported to have said that because a full-power magistrate could not commit any sin in all the course of his career, or at all events in this case,—Dr. Fraser had issued a warrant, which he could not have issued except after examination on oath of the informer stating that there had been forgery committed, for taking Sharman into custody on a charge of forgery for the purpose of cheating. And why was that?—simply because it suited the convenience of Mr. Pritchard to immure all persons into whose conduct he was inquiring,—to have them kept out of the way of living men—out of the way of persons to whom they could speak and who could speak to them,—and to give them a dose of imprisonment before trial. Then if nothing was up the enquiry would be finished and the prisoner could go away. That was the wonderful doctrine of law that prevailed among the subjects of our Sovereign the Queen of Great Britain and Ireland, and as some people had got into the fashion of calling her, though it was a foolish fashion, the Empress of India. The magistrate, Dr. Fraser, said on this application that he would grant, it and he would do so for this reason that if they had him safely incarcerated, why then something might "turn up." It was the Micawber doctrine, only different in that Mr Micawber talked of something "turning up" in his own favour, and Mr. Pritchard of something turning up against this unfortunate man. And it was different from the decision in the case of Ramlall Jewree v. Sopha Ram, 10 Weekly Reporter 34, quoted at the head of his notes to section 212 of the Code of Criminal Procedure by Mr. Prinsep. Section 212 of the Code of Criminal Procedure provided—"When any person shall appear to be brought before a magistrate accused of any offence entered as not bailable in column 5 of the schedule annexed to this Act, such person shall not be admitted to bail, if there appear reasonable grounds for believing that he has been guilty of the crime imputed to him; but if the evidence given in support of the accusation shall, in the opinion of the magistrate, not be such as to raise a strong presumption of the guilt of the accused person, and to require his committal, or such evidence shall be adduced on behalf of the accused person as shall, in the opinion of the magistrate, weaken the presumption of his guilt, but there shall appear to the magistrate in either of such cases to be sufficient ground for further enquiry into his guilt, the accused person shall be admitted to bail pending such enquiry." Even this empowered the magistrate, if he thought the evidence was not very strong to admit the person to bail, so that he apprehended column 5, enumerating non-bailable offences, was not absolute. They were non-bailable where the magistrate saw reasonable ground for believing the persons were guilty; if he did not see reasonable ground, the prisoner was to be admitted to bail; and by section 213 as to bailable offences the words used were "shall be admitted to bail," and the magistrate was obliged to admit him to bail whether he believed in the guilt of the accused or not. Then Mr. Prinsep said—"A magistrate cannot require bail from an accused person against whom he finds that the evidence is insufficient to prove an offence, merely because evidence might turn up," and that was directly opposed to his learned friend's doctrine.

The Advocate General—On the contrary, that is what I contend for.

Mr. Anstey—My learned friend said that even if there was no evidence now, some new charges might spring up out of this case—in fact, he more than intimated that there would be new charges.

The Judge—There is nothing in the affidavit of the two gentlemen who made affidavits to show that there are other proceedings.

Mr. Anstey—Nothing of the kind; but I am perfectly ready to believe my learned friend expects other charges. If the result of the proceeding of this day be—as God forbid they should be—the refusal of the application and confirmation of the imprisonment of Sharman, I have not the least doubt that Mr. Pritchard's brain is fertile enough to frame other charges. I do not despair of hearing that Sharman is charged finally with rape and murder. (A laugh.) He is just as likely to be charged with that as with forgery. There is nothing in the affidavits to show a charge of forgery, and when the rule was served, they did not set it up. But they ought to have withdrawn it. Whereas they ought to have come to the Court saying, "We were advised by false lights, instead of making the law of the land a light to our feet and a lantern to our paths," all they say is, "A new charge is prepared;" and curiously enough neither Dr. Fraser nor Mr. Pritchard describes that charge in their affidavit, but they content themselves with referring to Major Mellis's new complaint by way of exhibit D

The Judge—Before you go on to consider the second charge, I should like you to address yourself to the first one.

Mr. Anstey—My reason for referring to the second charge here is that if your Lordship thinks there was no substantive charge at first I am to endeavour to show the second is not so. I wish to draw attention to the notable fact, that neither Dr. Fraser nor Mr. Pritchard in his affidavit says that the complaint of criminal breach of trust was preferred before either of them up to the time of making the affidavit. And why was that? Simply because Mr. Pritchard, who I will presently show your Lordship, was the promoter of the whole proceedings before Dr. Fraser,—singularly indecent proceedings when it is remembered that he was the committing magistrate in the first instance, the magistrate who issued the warrant, and before whom the proceedings were for some time conducted—proceedings singularly indecent, but nevertheless true—because Mr. Pritchard, the prosecutor at the present stage, had no doubt seen the imprudence of pledging his own oath and leading Dr. Fraser to pledge his oath to the statement that Major Mellis had ever made a charge amounting in the opinion of the deponents or either of them to the offence of criminal breach of trust. The way that was done was this: Major Mellis, who knows as much about the law as a major of the Bombay Army is likely to know of it, thought he had charged Sharman with forgery, whereas he never did anything of the kind, and lent his name to, and gave his oath to, a paper drawn up by somebody on the Sunday charging Sharman with breach of trust, but at the same time explaining that charge away. Then Dr Fraser states in his affidavit that the offence with which Sharman is charged is a non-bailable offence under section 212 of the Criminal Procedure Code, and that Sharman has not been admitted to bail. Now, could anything be more vague and obscure? The offence is said to be non-bailable. But what offence?—forgery, or criminal breach of trust?—for Dr. Fraser specifies neither.

The Judge—One would wish to refer to the information.

Mr. Anstey—I would like very much if from the plethora of instructions my learned friend described himself as labouring under yesterday in Chambers we could have the deposition of Major Mellis, and the examination and cross-examination taken on Monday last, and I should like to see so much as a copy of that warrant issued at the end of that day by Dr. Fraser, to see whether in that warrant the words "breach of trust" occurred, with the explanations and qualifications, that is to say, the addition of the destructive word "him" with which Major Mellis was so ill-advised as to accompany his sworn statement. The learned counsel then submitted that as there had been no contradiction of any statement in Mr. Macfarlane's affidavit he was entitled to take it as correct, and that that affidavit showed that Mr. Sharman had been detained in custody under the orders of Mr. Pritchard before he laid down his *toga* of a judge and assumed the position of a prosecutor, that he had been so detained without any charge of an offence under the law of India, and that therefore he had been in improper custody till the day on which the rule was granted by his Lordship. He next referred to the argument of the Advocate General, to the effect that he had no right to have these matters brought up on a writ of *certiorari* unless there had been an indictment found. He had thought when he heard that, that it would be very difficult for him to prove the contrary, as the contrary was one of those elementary truths, authority for which was not to be found except in the most elementary books; but luckily he had found some precedents to show that a writ could issue in such a case as this, and he quoted the case of the Queen v. Allen, citing the case of the Queen v. Sparrow, 4 Best and Smith, 403; and the Queen v. Hodgeon, 12 Weekly Reporter, 423. He next referred to the argument against granting a writ of *habeas corpus*, and in reference to this quoted generally from Gude's Practice on the Crown Side and from the case of the King v. Jones, remarking with regard to the latter that he presumed after the matter of Ameer Khan the words "Lords and Commons" must be read as "The Governor General and Council." It would be hard, he said, if this prisoner could not apply for his release from the decision of a magistrate, because his Lordship well knew that even in England it was the desire of some Justices of the Peace to put poor men in jail and to keep them there, and that was why the transcendental Court of Queen's Bench had held their right to hear such applications from such prisoners, and the mofussil judges were not so infallible as not to require like supervision. Mr. Anstey next referred to the question of bail, quoting from Archbold's chapter on "Bail by the Queen's Bench."

The Judge here remarked that he did not entertain the slightest doubt of the power of the Court to grant bail, but observed that whether the Court would exercise that discretion was another question. If he came to the conclusion that these were charges good in themselves and non-bailable under the code, he questioned if he would be exercising a wise discretion to interfere with this man.

Mr. Anstey said that, assuming his Lordship thought that in the present instance there was pending a *bona fide* complaint relating to a matter non-bailable, the magistrate had a discretion which, according to the cases decided, he could exercise upon reasonable grounds being shown to him. The cases stated went even further, and showed that in the exercise of his discretion he had no choice but to discharge the prisoner accused of a non-bailable offence if he thought the evidence was not sufficient, and that he was not justified in detaining him a moment in custody in the hope of evidence turning up. Therefore, it was precisely with regard to non-bailable offences that the very section applied which seemed to be wrongly interpreted by ignorant laymen—and there were too many of such in charge of the administration of justice in the mofussil. He did not mean to apply that remark at all to Dr. Fraser, who was a excellent magistrate. Of course these laymen had not gone through a study to enable them to understand these things, but it was a great misfortune that, being so, they should be made into full-power magistrates by a mere scratch of the pen That discretion or caprice was taken away by the section which those ignorant persons supposed conferred it, section 212, which said that an offence should be non-bailable so long as, and no longer than, the magistrate before whom it came should be of opinion that there was a sufficient body of evidence before him to justify him in sending the case up to the High Court. But if he was of opinion that the evidence was too weak, then his discretion and his caprice terminated, and if he did not admit to bail, this Court would do so or compel him to use his power to do so. If the evidence was really insufficient, he had no power to retain the prisoner or to release him on bail. He was bound to release him without bail, though he might be of opinion that if he did grant bail, evidence might turn up. On this Mr. Prinsep said at page 119—"If a magistrate considers that there are reasonable grounds for believing that a person accused of an offence which is not bailable has been guilty of the same, he cannot admit him to bail; but it would be seen from section 436 that no such restriction is placed on the powers of the Court of Session, which 'may direct that *any* accused person shall be admitted to bail, or that the bail required by the magistrate be reduced;'" and therefore where a magistrate had not power to bail a prisoner, his Lordship had. This Court had the full power of the Court of Queen's Bench; even if Dr. Fraser had the right not to admit Sharman to bail, he submitted he was deplorably wrong in listening to the voice of the tempter, and refusing it in this case; and if Dr. Fraser had not the power his Lordship would exercise the power, and say, "There is no non-bailable offence here; I cannot agree with the magistrate;" or if the Court thought it a non-bailable offence, it would say, "There is a paucity or dearth of evidence that will enable the Court to admit to bail;" and, that being the case, the Court would release him on bail. The charges against Sharman referred not only to the presidency of Bombay, but to all over India, for the Public Works Department was territorial and as extensive as India itself, and, by accident, even extra-territorial, as in this case, because many of the witnesses who ought to have been summoned long ago—for the matter occurred not among the present Public Works Department authorities but among their predecessors, who were spread over the face of the earth—and the horrible injustice was in not allowing this man to obtain these witnesses. There was another case in Khandeish of a precisely similar description, only of a much blacker character. It was not a fanciful grievance by any means, and it was even now abiding the judgment of the appellate side of the High Court. And he had something to say as to persons who were pitchforked into the seats of magistrates without any experience of the language of the law which they used. It was not because they said a person was in their opinion guilty of forgery—it was not because *they* said so that his Lordship would believe there was a *prima facie* case against the prisoner. What his Lordship would look to would be, not their absurd and ignorant terminology, but the evidence which was before the Court. Now Mr. Pritchard was the sole agent at first—on his own word he was judge and prosecutor—and now he was prosecutor before a gentleman who evidently knew nothing about the case. Mr. Pritchard referred to exhibit A. And what was that? Why, it was a letter! And that was to meet the exigencies of the Code of Criminal Procedure, which required that the complaint should be reduced into writing, and the examination taken on the oath of the complainant and signed by the magistrate, and, at the foot of all, an order by the magistrate that a warrant should go. And this was the way in which the wise regulations of the Legislature for the liberty of the subject had been most unjustly and grossly violated in the present case!

The Judge—I see Major Mellis says:—"The accompanying two bills for work certified to by Mr. Sharman as having been performed in two cook-houses at Gunnesh Khind are proved to be false by Lieutenant Bruce Seton's measurement, herewith annexed." But that is not evidence. The measurements are not signed, and, though they were, they are not evidence. Mr. Seton ought to have given evidence. There is not a single syllable of these facts which is evidence.

Mr. Anstey—And there is not a single word about forgery in them, even though they were all evidence; and, secondly, there is not a single word about Mr. Howard.

The Judge—All that this contains is Major Mellis's opinion on evidence not produced.

Mr. Anstey—He says "I see a discrepancy, and therefore I think a fraud has been committed, and therefore I charge the prisoner;" upon which, down sits Mr. Pritchard, takes his pen, and writes swiftly that Major Mellis has taken an oath to what he never intended to swear—namely, charging Sharman with forgery

The Judge—There is no date to it, and on the face of it it appears as if it were not handed in, for it is addressed to the Full-power Magistrate at Poona, and written by the Executive Engineer, and one must assume on the face of it the two offices are not together. That is not the statement required by the code.

Mr. Anstey—Nor can it be called an examination.

The Judge—No, it cannot.

Mr. Anstey—And the statement on oath is founded entirely on his belief. He says, "I believe a portion of the amount charged on account of the pavements to be an overcharge, and that Government was defrauded of the amount of such overcharge when the said bills were paid. I further believe the said bills to be false, and have been incorrectly made out with fraudulent intent"—but that depends on the grounds of his belief.

The Judge—It is said the magistrate shall examine the complainant on oath.

Mr. Anstey—It is; and I do not consider it necessary to trouble your Lordship on that point. He does not even use the word "fraudulent" or "false" without excuse; he says, "*Because* there is an excess of Rs. 1,000 square feet of pavement charged in each bill against Government over and above both the quantity estimated for and the quantity actually performed." When he does, therefore make a charge, he has no more means of doing so than you or I have at this moment of framing the belief which he so framed. If we saw the difference between the measurements as set out on one paper and in another, I apprehend your Lordship and myself might be tempted to say, "Possibly there is fraud here; but then we must recollect there may be an innocent error, and it is as likely to happen on one side as on the other." Let me put this case—and I have a particular reason for putting it, for I have strong reason to believe it is the fact—if Mr. Sharman, through negligence, copied into his certificate which he signed, the measurements which he found in a stupid blundering paper, to this day existing on the records of the Public Works Department which he ought to have checked, but which he accepted as true, why, then, he may be blamed for his negligence, but he cannot be charged with fraud, and if anybody has been guilty of composing a false paper it is the person who composed the original document. Dr. Fraser knows well what I mean. There has been a cross-examination of Major Mellis before him; the original examination was not so. It may be that the matter stands over, for the documents to be enquired into. I only state what is possible, and probably I do not state what is precisely the fact. There is nothing here to support a charge of forgery or criminal breach of trust by Mr. Sharman against Government. I do not care for Mr. Oliphant's opinion. I daresay it is a very good one,—I daresay Mr. Pritchard was not a proper person to be entrusted with this case—and I might, but not for the reasons he has given, concur with him, and I am sure I should concur with him in thinking Dr. Fraser is a proper person to be entrusted with it.—The mid-day adjournment of the Court here took place, and after that Mr. Anstey, having argued that the proceedings up to the date of Mr. Macfarlane's affidavit had been irregular, that therefore the prisoner ought to be released or admitted to bail, and that the Court had power to do so, proceeded to say that the document D, with the charge of abetment of criminal breach of trust had, he submitted, in no way anything to do with the present matter. And the decision of the High Court would not effect the investigation of that charge, for the question was not whether relief was to be given by a writ of *habeas corpus* or *certiorari* being granted, but whether on Dr. Fraser's view of the case on Mr. Macfarlane's affidavit—which must be taken as true, for it was not contradicted—his client was not entitled, to his discharge nor to his release, either, first, without bail on account of the meagreness of the matter; or secondly, upon reasonable bail. He was nearly indifferent as to which was granted. He offered now and had always offered substantial bail, and whether his Lordship released him with or without bail could be of no consequence to him or to the Court.

The Judge—You would be content with a discharge on bail?

Mr. Anstey—Quite so; and I believe I may leave it safely to your Lordship or any British judge to appoint what the sum should be, and that reasonable bail will be all that will be required, I have no doubt. Therefore I say this document is as nearly as possible irrelevant, but nevertheless I must say again it does not contain anything like a statement of abetment of criminal breach of trust—first of all because a man cannot be said at one and the same time to be principal and abettor; and secondly, because it is said he abetted a man who is guilty of criminal breach of trust if the first part of the statement be true, but who has not been charged. Nothing in the joint affidavit contradicts the affidavit by Mr. Macfarlane, which was served before the warrant was issued, and one statement in it is contradicted by Mr. Macfarlane to-day. Nothing is further from his thoughts, and—if I may believe my instructions, and I do believe them—nothing is further from the thoughts of Mr. Sharman than to impute anything to Dr. Fraser inconsistent with courtesy and honour; and therefore this contradiction which Mr. Macfarlane gives to Dr. Fraser's statement may be easily reconciled with that statement without imputing anything discreditable to either of them. Dr. Fraser says in substance that on the 7th he postponed the further hearing of the case until Monday the 12th. So far he and Mr. Macfarlane are entirely agreed, but then Dr. Fraser says he postponed the further hearing with the consent of Mr. Macfarlane. Now Mr. Macfarlane says, "I gave no such consent on behalf of the said Sharman or otherwise." It is very possible Dr. Fraser may have misunderstood Mr. Macfarlane, or may have taken his silence for consent. The discrepancy may, again,—and this I believe is not far from the truth—have arisen in this way——

The Judge—Do you think anything material arises on it?

Mr. Anstey—I do not; but I am anxious that nobody who has heard this contradiction, or may hear of it, may suppose there was anything like positive denial——

The Judge—It struck me that there may have been silence.

Mr. Anstey—Suppose Mr. Macfarlane said, "I won't hear this to-day." Mr. Macfarlane says it was postponed at the urgent request of the prosecutor. Well, supposing Dr. Fraser said, "I will not hear more of it. I am informed by Mr. Pritchard he has other fish to fry; he is engaged in inquisitorial proceedings of which nothing may come if he further engages in this at present; therefore, let the man be kept in gaol yet longer." Supposing Mr Macfarlane hearing that said, "You can't, it is an unreasonable application: supposing Dr. Fraser said, "Let it be postponed for a fortnight, unless Monday next will suit you best, Mr. Macfarlane;" and supposing Mr. Macfarlane said, protesting against any adjournment at all, "I must admit that Monday will be the least inconvenient day for me"—supposing all that it may be said Mr. Macfarlane agreed to the suggestion of Monday but not to the postponement. These statements are reconcilable; but it remains for me to make a remark, and I am glad the magistrates are present to hear me, and that is that it would not be competent for Mr. Macfarlane to give any consent for the prisoner to bind him. It is not competent for his counsel, or vakeel, or for the prisoner himself, to give any consent to him; the Court must think for the prisoner and not let him prejudice his case. I know that is not the practice in the mofussil; I know that is not the practice in Khandeish and Nassick, and wherever these roving Commissioners may sit; I also know that in this Court it is not the practice to extort evidence by torture. Mr. Anstey next proceeded to reply to the Advocate General's argument that there was no act empowering the High Court to issue a writ *certiorari* in India. His learned friend was, he submitted, mistaken. The statute 9 Geo. IV., cap 74, which was stated to be for the purpose of preventing abuses in the administration of "justice" he was to call it he should rather say "injustice" in the East Indies though it had entirely failed, if that was its object, provided for the extension of the benefit of English laws to the subject in India. Then in the appendix in Prinsep's Treatise on the Code of Criminal Procedure, at page 392, reference was made to the statute 33 Geo III., cap. 52, sec. 153, which provided—"Provided always, and be it further enacted and declared, that all convictions, judgments, or orders, and other proceedings, which shall be had, made, or pronounced by or before any Justice or Justices of the Peace within any of the British settlements or territories in India, out of the Court of Oyer and Terminer, within and for the same, and shall and may be removable by writ of *certiorari*, into the Court of Oyer and Terminer and Jail Delivery of and for the same presidency, at the instance of any of the parties thereby affected or aggrieved, at any time within the space of six calendar months next, after the making or pronouncing thereof respectively; and for that purpose it shall and may be lawful to and for any one or more of the Justices of the said Court of Oyer and Terminer and Jail Delivery, and such Justice or Justices is and are hereby required, at the instance of such party or parties, to grant his *fiat* or warrant to the keeper of the Rolls of the Peace, or other proper officer, to award a writ of *certiorari* under the seal of the Supreme Court of Judicature, when the matter shall arise in Bengal, Behar, or Orissa, or, if it shall arise in the presidency of Fort St George, or in the presidency of Bombay, or in any settlement or place subordinate thereto respectively, then under the seal of the Mayor's Court (now High Court) of the presidency wherein the matter shall so arise, or to which the cognizance thereof shall belong, for the removal and bringing of such conviction, judgment, order, or other proceeding into the said Court of Oyer and Terminer and Jail Delivery, and that the said Court of Oyer and Terminer and Jail Delivery shall have full power and authority to hear and determine the matter of such conviction, judgment, order, and other proceeding so removed, and to quash and affirm the same, so that the same be not quashed for want of form, but on the merits only, and to pronounce judgment thereon, in like manner as the Court of King's Bench at Westminster can or may do upon convictions, judgments, orders, or other proceedings had or made by or before any Justices of the Peace or Court of Quarter Sessions in England, removed, or brought into the said Court of King's Bench by writ of *certiorari*." Mr. Prinsep quoted this statute and told that he considered it still in force on him and his fellows in the civilian class, certainly not gentlemen in favour of law or the liberty of the subject.

The Judge remarked that certiorari writs were specially mentioned in the 59th section of the Supreme Court Charter.

Mr. Anstey proceeded to remark that it had been said Mr. Pritchard was somewhat of a sacred person by virtue of his having been engaged by authority in an inquisition into the acts and thoughts and works of all men whom the Public Works Department chose to accuse.

The Advocate General—I do not know that has been said.

Mr. Anstey—I know nothing about his appointment, but here is the affidavit of Mr. Macfarlane, which must be taken to be true, and here is that on the other side in which Mr. Oliphant gives his reason for the transfer of the case to Dr. Fraser's Court, corroborating Mr. Macfarlane's statement.

The Judge—Mr. Oliphant says that Mr. Pritchard is "at present employed on special duty of a peculiar nature in the Poona district."

The Advocate General—Yes, my Lord, and that is not at all what my learned friend has just stated.

Mr. Anstey—It is stated by Mr. Macfarlane in his affidavit:—"8. I accordingly attended the Court of the said Dr. Fraser on Wednesday the 7th instant at 10 A.M., and the said Mr. Pritchard likewise appeared there as prosecutor in the case, but the said J. D. Sharman was not brought before the said magistrate. The said Mr. Pritchard made an application to the said magistrate for the adjournment of the enquiry until Monday next, on the ground that he (Mr. Pritchard) was very busy enquiring into the merits of some other matter which he considered of great importance, and that unless he pursued in his enquiries at once they might prove fruitless." And on that application Dr. Fraser is so ill-advised as to make an order granting a postponement. Now I say with reference to that, Mr. Pritchard grossly misconceived his own position and power in applying to peculiar enquiries of that kind, the tremendous power with which a full-power magistrate is invested by the Code of Criminal Procedure in the exercise of his ordinary proper and legal jurisdiction. The Act still in force, the only Act by which Mr. Pritchard has any right to proceed with reference to these important enquiries is Act XXXVII. of 1850, for enquiring into the acts of public servants.

The Advocate General—My learned friend is quite assuming that Mr Pritchard was proceeding under that Act.

Mr. Anstey after quoting the provisions of Act XXXVII. of 1850 proceeded to say—There is not a word in this Act alone which can justify inquisitorial proceedings by persons responsible to the Public Works Department for arrest or commitment, and if these enquiries are going on with regard to others, European or Hindoo, they will be ill-advised to apply to purposes such as these the powers of a full-power magistrate for purposes widely different from what these were intended for. There is not one but is liable for excess on that point. One word as to the error of judgment, for it amounts to only that, which Mr. Macfarlane lays to the charge of Dr. Fraser—one word as to the barenness of the case. Dr. Fraser says he must presume that everything done by a full-power magistrate is rightly done. If it were the High Court to which the remark applied, it might be rightly presumed. The presumption rightly exists as to the High Court, but whoever heard of such a presumption with regard to a Justice of the Peace in England? And these men are protected not so much by their character of full-power magistrate as by that of Justice of the Peace, which is peculiar to England. A magistrate is an inferior judicial authority in many countries, but when it is intended to give high powers here, the person to whom they are given is the Justice of the Peace. My learned friend is quite right in saying Mr. Pritchard may, if he can, justify what he has done in the course of these painful proceedings as a Justice of the Peace.

The Judge—If he was only a Justice of the Peace he could not imprison a European.

Mr. Anstey—Exactly; but the principle that everything that is done is done regularly is never understood except as to Judges of the High Court, and it is quite right that it should be so. Who would suppose that a couple of Aldermen sitting in Guildhall would be entitled to such a presumption at the hands of the Court of Queen's Bench? I take it to be the presumption would be the other way, and the proof is that over and over again when appeals have come from the Quarter Sessions, the Court of Queen's Bench Judges have been heard to say—"We must not insist in applying too strictly the rules of law and evidence to these cases, for it is very well known that in these Courts they do not recognize them so strictly as they ought." The presumption is, not that Mr. Pritchard was right, but that, being a mofussil Justice of the Peace, he was wrong from beginning to end. (A laugh.)

The Judge—I don't think you can put it higher than that the Court cannot presume the proceedings are right.

Mr. Anstey—Very well. Your Lordship will recollect that in the mofussil they have not the presence of the local bar or of local attorneys; the only assistance which they get is that of a number of trembling vakeels whom they are in the habit of committing to prison when their opposition to the views of the Court is too strong. (Laughter.) It is a matter of public notoriety that in the course of this case Mr. Pritchard laid down to Dr. Fraser that he should not allow a book of English law to be read because it was not applicable in India; and what can you expect of such men? Mr. Pritchard had sat as a Full-power Magistrate; in that capacity he had passed an interlocutory judgment. It has no date, but it was effectual in the production of a warrant of arrest executed in Kurrachee which brought Mr. Sharman down to Poona and consigned him to gaol, which he is said to have under his own management.

The Judge—It does not appear whether the order was written or verbal.

Mr. Anstey—It does not much matter; it is illegal if verbal; if written, it may or may not be legal at this juncture. Mr. Sharman places his case in the hands of Mr. Macfarlane, an English solicitor, who proceeds to Poona. What happens? As soon as the case comes on, Mr. Pritchard appears indeed, but no longer on the judgment seat—he appears at the bar, and says, "I prosecute the man on whom I have sat as judge and have judged as far as I can." What does Dr. Fraser say?—"I will assist you in your capacity of prosecutor by presuming that everything you have done is right." It would be an easy way of carrying out easy justice if one magistrate could conduct the case so long, and then having found it is full of all possible errors, lay the case before a brother-magistrate, and he presume that all which has been done is right. That is the case that has happened here; and a more indecent playing fast-and-loose with the character of prosecutor, witness, and judge,—I was going to say I never remembered, but I should be guilty of an untruth were I to say so, for I see a much worse case against the same gentleman is elsewhere awaiting the judgment of the Appellate Court who have pronounced upon it in the course of the argument. Now I have nothing more to add on the authorities; I have nothing more on the argument of the facts; but I wish your Lordship to understand I am instructed to say on behalf of Mr. Sharman, that far from seeking to avoid investigation he dares and defies the fullest enquiry into circumstances which were innocent transactions in the time of Mr. Howard, and have not become more modern by reason of being held back until after the period of Mr. Howard's retirement. I say, therefore, he does not insist on his discharge,—if your Lordship thinks there is any doubt about that he does not ask me to press for his discharge; all he asks for is, not a privilege but the common right of every British subject, to be released on reasonable and substantial bail which he is ready now, as he was on the first day of his arrest, to tender, and for costs to any amount your Lordship may appoint.

The Advocate General then briefly replied, referring to the authorities quoted by Mr. Anstey, and submitting that they did not establish the position contended for by his learned friend. As to the granting of a writ of *certiorari*. he did not dispute the power of the Court to issue such a writ in certain cases, but as to the present case he was not aware of any statute that extended the power of this Court beyond the power of the Court in England. He could find no case in which *certiorari* had been issued where there was no record, and was not aware of any *certiorari* having been issued to bring up proceedings where there had been no commitment or similar order. Act 53 George III., section 105, referred not to interlocutory orders but to convictions, and Act 9 George IV., cap. 4, related in like manner to convictions, and his Lordship would not find that it extended the power of removing proceedings by *certiorari* beyond removing cases on convictions. Therefore he submitted that the authorities his learned friend had quoted, so far from establishing his position established his (the Advocate General's) position at starting, namely, that there must be a conviction or other record before bringing proceedings to another Court by *certiorari*. He had been unable to find the cases his learned friend had quoted as to Lord Campbell's Act under the references given by his learned friend, and he should therefore not further advert to them. His learned friend had referred to Act XXXVII. of 1850, but it was not before the Court that Mr. Pritchard had been appointed to make any enquiry under that Act, and all his Lordship had to deal with was the charges referred to upon the affidavits which had been put in, and which were not charges under Act XXXVII. of 1850 but under the Code of Criminal Procedure.

The Judge said he should have liked to give judgment on the following day, but it would take some time to look over the papers and he would give decision some day in the following week.

An application was made by Mr. Anstey for an interim order on behalf of his client, but that was refused by his Lordship.

The argument lasted for five hours.

SHARMAN ADMITTED TO BAIL.

YESTERDAY morning Mr. Justice Bayley delivered the following judgment on the application to make absolute the rule *nisi* which he had granted with regard to Mr. J. D. Sharman, and in reference to which counsel were heard on Friday last:—

Upon the argument of this rule on Friday last, the 16th inst., Mr. Anstey stated that he did not press for Sharman's discharge, but that his application substantially was that this Court, in the exercise of that discretionary power which it undoubtedly has, would direct Sharman to be admitted to bail before Dr. Fraser, the magistrate to whom the hearing of the case had been referred on the 1st instant by the District Magistrate of Poona. After carefully considering the affidavits filed in this matter, and the able arguments which have been addressed to me by the learned Advocate General and by Mr. Anstey on behalf of their respective clients, I entertain no doubt that I ought to make the order absolute to the extent of ordering that the accused be released from custody upon his putting in bail for his future appearance before the said A. G. Fraser at the investigation of the charges already preferred against him by Major Mellis before Mr. Pritchard, and now pending before the said A. G. Fraser. In stating shortly the ground of my judgment, it will be convenient to consider the facts in the natural order of their occurrence. On the 2nd November last Major Mellis appeared before Mr. Pritchard at Poona, and made what in exhibit B., annexed to the joint and several affidavits of Dr. Fraser and Mr. Pritchard, is described as a further statement upon oath. Mr. Pritchard in para. 1 of that affidavit says that a complaint had been made before him by Major Mellis, and that a copy of such complaint was annexed to the affidavit, and marked A. That complaint was in the form of a letter, without date and without number, though the words and figures at the top of it, "No. —— of 1870," its address "To C.B. Pritchard, Esq., F.P.M., Poona," the word "Sir," coupled with the words at the end, "I have the honour to be, sir, your most obedient servant, J. G. Mellis, Major, Executive Engineer Poona," seem to indicate that it was written at, and despatched from, Major Mellis's office to Mr. Pritchard at his office in Poona, whether by post, or, as is more probably the case, by peon, is immaterial. It was argued by the Advocate General that that letter of Major Mellis was a sufficient complaint under the Code of Criminal Procedure, an argument to which I confess I have great difficulty in giving my assent. The provisions of the Code of Criminal Procedure are simple upon this point. By section 65 a summons or a warrant of arrest may be obtained on a complaint as thereinafter provided. By section 65 when, in order to the issuing of a summons or a warrant against any person for any offence, a complaint is made before the magistrate of the district or a magistrate who is authorized to receive such complaint without reference from a magistrate of the district, such magistrate shall examine the complainant. The examination shall be reduced into writing, and shall be signed by the complainant and also by the magistrate. Then by section 67 the magistrate before whom such complaint is duly made shall issue his summons or warrant, or dismiss the complaint. Can a letter written at a distance from the magistrate be said to be "a complaint made before the magistrate?" The meaning of the word "before" is "in the front of," "in the presence of," "in sight of" (*vide* Johnson's Dictionary), a word, the Latin equivalent of which *coram,—coram judice, coram non judice,*—all lawyers are familiar with. I entertain therefore much doubt whether the letter of Major Mellis was a complaint duly made before the magistrate under the provisions of the code. Assuming, however, that it was, what offence does it charge? The letter is in these terms:—"The accompanying two bills for work certified to by Mr. Sharman as having been performed in two cook-houses at Gunnesh Khind are proved to be false by Lieutenant Bruce Seton's measurement, herewith annexed, and I believe that fraud has been committed, as payment for the work stated to have been done in these bills has been made to, and accepted by, one Ashana Ramia, and also Jeevun Mohun. Mr. Sharman has certified that he made these false measurements himself, and that the quantities entered in the bills represent the true amount of the work performed. I therefore believe that Mr. Sharman and Ashana Ramia and Jeevun Mohun have committed fraud, and request that the matter may be now enquired into." Now it appears to me that the letter contains a statement of facts, many of which are not evidence, and a further statement that in the writer's opinion Sharman had committed an offence, which offence was, I think, neither more nor less than the offence of cheating. It alleges that false measurements had been made, and that more work had been certified and paid for by Government to one Ashana Ramia and another than was correct. The offence of cheating is defined in section 415 of the Indian Penal Code—"Whoever, by deceiving any person, fraudulently or dishonestly induces the person so deceived to deliver any property to any person, or to consent that any person shall retain any property, or intentionally induces the person so deceived to do or omit to do anything which he would not do or omit if he were not so deceived, and which act or omission causes or is likely to cause damage or harm to that person in body, mind, reputation, or property, is said to 'cheat.'" In principle the offence charged against Sharman in Major Mellis's letter is not dissimilar from that given in illustration (*h*) of that section—"A. intentionally deceives Z. into a belief that A. has performed A.'s part of a contract made with Z., which he has not performed, and thereby dishonestly induces Z. to pay money, A. cheats." And it is not unlike in principle a case decided at the 4th Criminal Sessions in 1858 at Madras (Reg. v. Longhurst) cited by Mr. Maine in his commentary to sec. 17 of the Indian Penal Code. In that case the prisoner was convicted of cheating and having obtained money from his employers, the railway company, by furnishing pay abstracts which contained the names of a number of fictitious coolies, and drawing wages on their account. Here Sharman is charged with certifying in certain bills that work had been done, when it is alleged by Major Mellis that the same had not been done. He, therefore, intentionally induced the person deceived to do a thing (*i.e.*, pay money) which he would not have done if he had not been deceived; in other words, Sharman has, as is alleged, cheated the Executive Engineer, and through him, the Government. The sworn information of Major Mellis (exhibit B) does not appear to me to carry the matter further, or to vary or increase the character of the alleged offence. That information is short, and is in these words—"I believe a portion of the amount charged on account of the pavements to be an overcharge, and that Government was defrauded of the amount of such overcharge when the said bills were paid. I further believe the said bills to be false and have been incorrectly made out with fraudulent intent, because there is an excess of Rs. 1,000 square feet of pavement charged in each bill against Government over and above both the quantity estimated for and the quantity actually performed." It will be remarked that no reference is made by Major Mellis in that information to his previous letter. He does not say that the statements in it are true, or make the slightest allusion to it. I presume, however, it relates to the same matter. Mr. Pritchard says in his affidavit that with the materials furnished by such complaint and information, and after a preliminary enquiry held by him under sec. 180 of the code, he issued his warrant, addressed to the Magistrate of the District of Kurrachee, on a charge of forgery with intent to cheat. I fail to see that any offence higher than cheating can be collected from Major Mellis's letter and examination on oath on the 2nd November (exhibits A. and B.), and I think the warrant should have been issued for that offence only. I am of opinion, therefore, that when Sharman was brought up to Poona he had a right to demand to be admitted to bail, and that the magistrate had no discretionary power to refuse it. Section 213 of the Code of Criminal Procedure enacts that—"When any person shall appear or be brought before a magistrate, accused of any of the offences specified in column 5 of the schedule annexed to this Act as bailable, he *shall be* admitted to bail." Cheating, in column 5 in the schedule referred to, is stated to be a bailable offence. It does not appear when Sharman arrived in Poona from Kurrachee, but on the 20th November Mr. Macfarlane, as he states in his affidavit, proceeded to the office of the said C. B. Pritchard in Poona and told him that he was engaged professionally by the said J. D. Sharman, and asked him for the copy of the complaint which had been made against the said J. D. Sharman, and upon which the said warrant had been issued for the said J. D. Sharman's arrest. Mr. Pritchard referred him to Sharman, to whom he (Mr. Pritchard) said a copy of the said complaint had been given. Mr. Macfarlane asked Mr. Pritchard to let him know the accusations or charges upon which Sharman was now kept in custody. Mr. Pritchard said he could give him no information on that point, as the charges would not be made out until the preliminary enquiry was completed. Mr. Macfarlane then proceeded to the Ferras Khana, the prison where the said Sharman is confined, and from him, Sharman, procured a copy of the complaint of information which had been laid against him, a copy of which is annexed to Mr. Macfarlane's affidavit and marked A. On the 1st December Mr. Oliphant, the district magistrate of Poona, withdrew the case from the Court of Mr. Pritchard, and referred it for enquiry under chapter 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure to Dr. Fraser, full-power magistrate and justice of the peace in the Poona district. On the same day, 1st December, at about 11 A.M., Mr. Macfarlane proceeded to the office of Mr. Pritchard and again asked him for a copy of the warrant upon which Sharman had been arrested and was detained in custody. He said he could not give it to Mr. Macfarlane: he believed that the original was in Kurrachee. Mr. Macfarlane then referred to the complaint which, he submitted, did not support any charge of forgery. He asked Mr. Pritchard to accept, and tendered, bail for the said Sharman, and he refused to accept any bail. Then Mr. Macfarlane having been informed that the case had been transferred to the Court of the Railway Magistrate, Dr. A. G. Fraser, attended his Court on Tuesday the 6th December, instant, and on asking, was informed by him that he would proceed with the case on the then following day, Wednesday the 7th instant, at 10 o'clock A.M. Mr. Macfarlane accordingly attended the Court of Dr. Fraser on Wednesday the 7th instant at 10 A.M., and the said Mr. Pritchard likewise appeared there as prosecutor in the case, but the said J. D. Sharman was not brought before the said magistrate. Mr. Pritchard made an application to the magistrate for the adjournment of the enquiry until Monday next (Monday the 12th), on the ground that he (Mr. Pritchard) was very busy enquiring into the merits of some other matter which he considered of great importance, and that unless he pursued in his enquiries at once they might prove fruitless. Before an order was made on this application Mr. Macfarlane craved leave to speak, and stated that he had previously applied to Mr. Pritchard to know upon what charge or accusation his client Sharman had been arrested and was now detained in custody, and that he had not been supplied with information upon that point further than that the original warrant seemed to have been issued for forgery with intent to commit fraud. He read over the information of Major Mellis, and submitted to the magistrate, Dr. Fraser, that there was nothing whatever in that information or complaint which would support a charge of forgery or any offence which was not a bailable offence. Mr. Macfarlane also stated that he was prepared to put in substantial bail for the said Sharman's appearance when required, and requested the magistrate to accept bail. Mr. Pritchard opposed his application and said that even if the complaint did not support a charge of forgery it was quite possible to make out a case of criminal breach of trust, and that until the case was further gone into it was impossible to say what charges might not be framed. Mr. Macfarlane asked for a copy of any warrant or authority under which Sharman was now detained in custody by his order. Dr. A. G. Fraser said that the case had been transferred to him from the Court of a full power magistrate, who, he must presume, had fully considered and acted upon sec. 212 of the Code of Criminal Procedure. He further stated that no depositions had been taken before him and that he would not accept bail. He adjourned the hearing of the case till Monday—this day week. It must be taken, therefore, that up to the 9th inst., the day on which this rule was moved for by Mr. Anstey on behalf of Sharman, that individual was

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 27 June, 2017

detained in custody by Mr. Pritchard's order and that no future information had been laid or evidence given against him. On Friday the 9th inst., Mr. Anstey applied to me in Chambers and I granted a rule *nisi* in the terms asked. It was alleged by the learned counsel for Sharman, and not disputed by the other side, that when Saturday's Bombay newspapers reached Poona in the afternoon or evening of that day it would be known that this Court had granted a rule *nisi* against Dr. Fraser and Mr. Pritchard. The hearing of Sharman's case stood adjourned until Monday the 12th inst., as Dr. Fraser states, with the consent of Sharman's attorney, a statement which that gentleman has denied by his affidavit filed on the 16th inst. By the affidavit of Dorabjee Cursetjee Patell, a clerk in the employment of Messrs Macfarlane and Skipsey, sworn on the 13th instant, it appears that he proceeded to Poona on the 11th, and on the 12th personally served Dr. Fraser and Mr. Pritchard with a copy of the rule *nisi*. He does not state at what hour, but I presume such service would probably be effected in the forenoon. On that day (the 12th) the case again came on, and Dr. Fraser states in his affidavit—"The case again came on, and a further complaint was laid before me on oath by the said Major Mellis, copy of which is hereunto annexed, and marked D. After examination of the complainant in the presence of the accused, and cross-examination of the said complainant by the said John Macfarlane, the attorney for the accused, I issued a warrant under section 179 of the Criminal Procedure Code for the arrest of the said accused. This warrant is now in the hands of the inspector of police for the city of Poona, and I am unable to refer to it further." Now with Major Mellis and, I presume, Mr. Pritchard on the spot from the 2nd November, the day on which Major Mellis's first examination was taken, to the 12th December, a period of five weeks and five days, ample time had elapsed, I should have thought, in which to perfect and bring forward any other case against Sharman. Dr. Fraser has not annexed to his affidavit any copy of the examination or cross-examination of Major Mellis on the 12th inst., upon the further complaint of that officer dated on the 11th inst., a Sunday, but has only produced a copy of such further complaint which is marked as exhibit D, and upon such alone can I act. In the absence of a copy of such examination and cross-examination I cannot assume that any facts so elicited advanced the case against Sharman. Now does that further complaint charge any other or different offence from that charged against Sharman more than five weeks before? I am of opinion that substantially it does not. There is still the charge of having represented that more work had been then done by one of the persons formerly mentioned, viz. Ashana Ramia, and at the same place, viz. Government House, Gunnesh Khind, that had actually been performed by that individual. True the phrase abetment of criminal breach of trust is introduced, but the specification of the facts which immediately follow negatives the inference that such an offence had been committed. The further charge is short and is in these words—"I hereby charge John Dixon Sharman, supervisor P. W. D., with abetment" [the way it is stated in this copy which is meant to be correct is "abatement" but I presume it is meant to be "abetment"] "of criminal breach of trust, in that he induced Mr. Howard, Executive Engineer at Kirkee, to pay moneys, part of sums entrusted to him by Government for expenditure on Government House, Gunnesh Khind, to one Ashanna Ramia, which moneys were not due to the said Ashanna Ramia, by falsely and with fraudulent intent representing that the said Ashanna Ramia had performed more work than he had actually performed; and I beg that the said J. D. Sharman may be proceeded against according to law." Now the Court must look at the facts charged and not the mistaken application of the law to such facts. A warrant ought only to issue when the facts sworn to justify it. I think the further complaint does not change the character of the offence charged against Sharman, and that, whether his offence be erroneously stated to be forgery with intent to cheat, as in Mr. Pritchard's warrant sent to Kurrachee, or abetment of criminal breach of trust, as Major Mellis's further statement sworn on the 12th instant styles it, the facts on which alone I can safely proceed show that the offences (if indeed there be more than one offence) in substance and in law are the offences of cheating, and therefore bailable. The question, therefore, whether the second warrant does not cure any imperfections in the first one, does not arise here—both warrants having been for offences which I consider to be clearly bailable. The cases relied upon by the Advocate General were cases where the same magistrates had by their subsequent amended warrant cured the defect which existed in their first warrant. Equally unnecessary is it for me in the disposal of this rule to consider the question raised and argued at great length, whether, as Sharman is in the custody of the jailor, the writ of *habeas corpus* will lie in the present case or not, or whether, seeing that there has as yet been no committal and no record, a writ of *certiorari* can at present issue. I dispose of the present rule on the short ground that, Sharman being in custody for bailable offences which the magistrates in error have treated as non-bailable ones, it is the bounden duty of this Court at once to direct bail to be taken, and, on such being duly given, that Sharman be released from prison, in which, as at present advised, I consider he is improperly detained. That such a power exists in this Court was not even disputed by the Advocate General. I accordingly make this rule absolute, so far as it directs that Sharman be released from custody upon putting in reasonable bail for his furture appearance before the said A. G. Fraser at the investigation of certain charges alleged by the said prisoner to have been preferred against him by one Major Mellis before C. B. Pritchard, and now pending before the said A. G. Fraser, and, considering Sharman's position in the Public Works Department, I fix the bail to be given,—on his recognizances by Sharman Rs. 10,000 and two sureties each for the sum of Rs. 5,000,—and I make no order as to costs.

BURIAL GROUND FEES.

RESOLUTION OF GOVERNMENT OF INDIA, DATED 3RD SEPT. 1870.

THE Governor General in Council is pleased to approve unreservedly, of that part of the revised rule X. of the Ecclesiastical Fee Rules which directs that the fees for masonry grave shall be paid into the local treasury for repairing the walls, gate, and paths, and that the fees for monuments in churches shall be paid over to the charitable objects to which the Bishop assigns them when his faculty is issued. His Excellency in Council also approves of the extension to burial grounds generally, with the exception of those in the presidency towns of Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay of the remainder of the revised rule X., which directs that the fees for cemetery monuments shall be retained by the chaplain to form a fund, under the management of himself and the church committee, for the decoration of the cemetery by planting trees and shrubs, and for repairing tombs.

THE CULTIVATION OF THE BAMBOO.

WE (*Central India Times*) gladly reproduce the following memo. by Colonel Keatinge, the Chief Commissioner Central Provinces, on the cultivation of the bamboo. The bamboo grows spontaneously all along the hill ranges, and in some places in Bhundara attains to immense dimensions. But we always understood that there was some difficulty about getting the seed, and something ought perhaps to be said about that:—

MEMORANDUM by Lieut.-Colonel R. H. Keatinge, V.C. and C.S.I., on the subject of bamboo cultivation.

It has long been a subject of astonishment to me that the bamboo is not systematically cultivated in India; its use is universal, but in most places it is brought from an enormous distance, and is sold at a prohibitive price.

2. I have never myself seen it cultivated except in detached clumps and usually near roads, where it is subjected to the full blast of the hot wind and to mischief of every description. Such experiments afford, I believe, no criterion of the facility with which it would grow if planted *en-masse* over any area exceeding say an acre.

3. I should exceedingly like to see the experiment tried under the following circumstances at each civil station in the Central Provinces where funds are available:—

An acre of land should be prepared in *Kiarees* fit for irrigation, and commanded by a good well; the bamboo seed might be planted broad-cast, mixed with flour or cotton seed, so that the young plants would get shade during the two first years.

Irrigation would be necessary rather constantly the first year, at long intervals the second, and not at all afterwards.

The experiment should not be tried very near houses as there is an impression that the plant breeds malaria.

My own experience of the bamboo seed is that it germinates most freely the season it is produced and not at all afterwards.

"Berkeley, September 1869.—Gentlemen, I feel it a duty I owe to you to express my gratitude for the great benefit I have derived by taking Norton's Camomile Pills. I applied to your agent, Mr. Bell, Berkeley, for the above-named Pills, for wind in the stomach, from which I suffered excruciating pain for a length of time, having tried nearly every remedy prescribed, but without deriving any benefit at all. After taking two bottles of your valuable Pills I was quite restored to my usual state of health. Please give this publicity for the benefit of those who may thus be afflicted.—I am, Sir, yours truly, HENRY ALLPASS.—To the Proprietors of NORTON'S CAMOMILE PILLS.

INDIAN ITEMS.

THE INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION.—The following gentlemen have been appointed to be members of the Bengal committee of the London International Exhibition of 1871, in addition to those already appointed:—Mr. W. S. Atkinson, M.A., Mr. H. H. Locke, Baboo Bhoodeb Mookerjee.

UNWHOLESOME FOOD.—The selling of adulterated and unwholesome food is so common and so noxious a practice, that we hear with peculiar satisfaction of one instance in which it has been severely punished. One Bainee Pershad, said to be a respectable man, was convicted of selling putrid rice, and fined Rs. 1,000, and the sentence was confirmed by the High Court in appeal; Mr. Justice Turnbull justly remarking that the injury done by such crimes was very great, because poor people were always ready to run the risk of disease for the sake of a small saving.—*Pioneer*.

THE MHAIRWARRA BATTALION.—At last! after ten years and more of hope deferred, the Mhairwarra Battalion is to have some sort of justice meted out to it. At present only a police force, from the 1st of April next, its original military formation will be restored, a re-transformation securing the men an increase of pay,—Rs. 7 per mensem, instead of about Rs. 5½, if we remember rightly—and we should hope also new uniforms and weapons, suited to the times. These Mhairs, it may not be generally known, are a hill-tribe in Rajootana, originally reclaimed by us from a state of semi-savageness; their soldierly qualities being additionally valuable in a regiment located among a people for whom, through neighbours, it cherishes a traditional hatred. The Mhairs were mainly instrumental in saving Rajpootana in 1857; they were humoured with high flown promises of reward and advancement at the time—promises subsequently evaded, or rather met by such serious banter, as promoting the men from soldiers to policemen, and lessening their pay! The North-West Government fought their battle again and again, but fruitlessly; and when Lord Mayo visited Ajmere in October, he inspected the battalion and at once determined to right the wrong. Appearances would have been better served by denying the wrong altogether.—*Pioneer*.

A FAST YOUNG RAJAH.—The young Rajah Rampall Singh is too "fast" for the British Association. At the last meeting of that conservative body, a much respected member rose and "in a neat speech" voted for the removal of the Rajah from the list of the Association, a motion which, we regret to say, was carried *nem con.* The speaker declared he was "indeed sorry for the young gentleman, but he was at the same time bound to say that he (Rajah Rampall Singh) was guilty of extreme impropriety of conduct, and had laid himself open to the just rebuke and censure of the whole community, by disobeying his venerable grandfather, and alienating himself from the time-honoured customs of his ancestors, by parading his new-fangled manners and ideas." We do not know what the young gentleman's conduct has been, but if he is merely giving "his venerable grandfather" the go-by in ideas and manners, we advise him to start an opposition Association of his own, and we promise him that by the time he is himself venerable, he will have seen the last of the present body—if, that is to say, it intends to support consistently "time-honoured customs" and to oppose "new-fangled" ones. *In luteo hærentes* is not a nineteenth century motto, nor scarcely an honourable one.—*Pioneer*.

IF THERE IS WAR?

WHAT are the carrying capabilities of our Indian transports? How many men could they convey from Bombay to Suez in three months? The winter will stay the hand of Russia, but, supposing the proposed Conference to result in war, we must be prepared to take the field first and in force. Is the depth of the Suez Canal sufficient to admit of the passage of those transports laden with their human freights, or would the better plan be to establish another transport service on the European side to facilitate the rapid movement of troops from India in support of Turkey? No doubt that is what a campaign with Russia would at first resolve itself into; and Turkey, aided by a force of 20,000 British, and from 30,000 to 40,000 northern sepoys, Sikhs, Pathans, and Goorkahs, supported by our fleet, would hold the frontier against long odds. With Turkey intact, and the waters of the Baltic and Black Seas, English ponds, the Russian would be foiled. To accomplish this the Turk must work and fortify and strengthen himself all this winter, and we should be in a position to occupy his front line in the very early spring. Of course it will be the policy of Russia, if war be her real motive, procrastinate until the moment has come, and she is about to swoop down and across the Balkan. It is the most hopeful sign for peace that the time selected by Russia to make the present demand is the very worst possible for her. It puts us upon our guard, gives Turkey time, while Russia herself is dead, frozen, unable to move. Still it behoves us in India to have our men, guns, cavalry and means of transport ready. Russia has a way of suddenly striking, as she struck at Sinope, which is unpleasant.

Seeing also that time is money, and that loss of time very often signifies defeat, does the idea of the gradual formation during the winter of a camp or camps, of say from 40,000 to 50,000 soldiers, in the vicinity of Bombay, sound very preposterous? Men can be marched and moved in India at very inconsiderable expense if time is allowed to them. Russia watches us with a thousand eyes, and yet, whilst our language is that of action, of men with their loins girt up, we sleep, sleep, sleep!—*Friend of India.*

PRINCE GORTSCHAKOFF IN EXPLANATION.

THE following despatch was communicated to Earl Granville by Baron Brunnow on the 9th Nov., and is referred to in the second paragraph of Earl Granville's despatch of Nov. 10:—

Tsarskoé Sélo, Oct. 20, 1870.

M. le Baron,—In making the communication to the principal Secretary of State of her Britannic Majesty, according to the orders of his Majesty the Emperor, you will take care to explain its sense and bearing. When, at the commencement of 1866, there was a question of a threefold conference with a view to prevent the war then imminent in Germany by the Assembly of a Congress, in discussing the bases of such conferences with Earl Russell, you had the opportunity of pointing out to him the compensations and the guarantees of security which would be necessarily required by Russia in case of certain eventualities occurring calculated to modify the *status quo* existing in the East. Lord Russell admitted this with perfect equity. He in no way disputed that any alteration made in the text and the spirit of the Treaty of 1856 must lead to the revision of that Act. Although those eventualities have not occurred, Lord Granville will not contest the fact that already this Treaty has undergone serious modifications in one of its essential provisions. That which must impress Russia in respect of these modifications is not the appearance of factitious hostility towards her which they seem to bear, nor is it the consequences which may ensue to a great country from the creation upon its frontiers of a small quasi-independent State; it is chiefly the facility with which, scarcely ten years after its conclusion, a solemn arrangement, clothed with a European guarantee, has been infringed both in letter and in spirit under the very eyes of the Powers who should have been its guardians. With such a precedent before us, what value can Russia attach to the efficacy of that arrangement and to the pledge of security which she believed she had obtained in the principle of the neutralization of the Black Sea? The balance of power established in the East by the Treaty of 1856 has therefore been disturbed, to the detriment of Russia. The resolution adopted by our august Master has no other object than to restore it.

The Government of her Britannic Majesty would never consent to leave the security of her shores to the mercy of an arrangement which was no longer respected. It is too equitable not to award us the same duties and the same right. But what we especially desire to show is that this decision implies no change in the policy which his Majesty the Emperor has pursued in the East. You have already had on many occasions opportunities of discussing with the Cabinet of London the general views which the two Governments hold upon this important question. You have been able to establish a conformity of principles and interests, which we have noted with satisfaction. From that we have drawn the conclusion that at present it is neither from England nor Russia that the dangers which may menace the Ottoman Empire can arise, that the two Cabinets have an equal desire to maintain its existence as long as possible by the appeasement and conciliation of the differences between the Porte and the Christian subjects of the Sultan, and that, in the event of any decisive crisis presenting itself, despite their efforts, both were equally resolved to seek for its solution in the general agreement of the Great European Powers.

We have not ceased to hold these views. We believe that their prefect analogy renders possible a thorough understanding between the Government of her Britannic Majesty and ourselves, and we attach the greatest value to it, as the best guarantee for the preservation of peace and the balance of power in Europe from dangers which may result from complications in the East. By the order of his Majesty the Emperor your Excellency is authorized to repeat this assurance to Lord Granville. We shall sincerely congratulate ourselves if the frankness of these explanations may contribute to that end by removing every possibility of misunderstanding between the Government of her Britannic Majesty and ourselves.—Receive, &c., GORTSCHAKOFF.

MARAVILLA COCOA.—For Breakfast.—The *Globe* says—"Various importers and manufacturers have attempted to attain a reputation for their prepared Cocoas, but we doubt whether any thorough success had been achieved until Messrs. Taylor Brothers discovered the extraordinary qualities of 'Maravilla' Cocoa. Adapting their perfect system of preparation to this finest of all species of the Theobroma, they have produced an article which supersedes every other Cocoa in the market. Entire solubility, a delicate aroma, and a rare concentration of the purest elements of nutrition, distinguish the Maravilla Cocoa above all others. For Homœopaths and invalids we could not recommend a more agreeable or valuable beverage." Sold in packets only by all Grocers, of whom also may be had Taylor Brothers' Original Homœopathic Cocoa and Soluble Chocolate Steam Mills—Brick Lane, London.

THE PEACE-AT-ANY-PRICE PARTY, AND THE EASTERN QUESTION.

(*Manchester Guardian*, Nov. 24.)

IT is, of course, inevitable that, whenever there is a question of vindicating the honour of England abroad, Mr. George Wilson and his friends should come forward to protest, in the name of humanity and the profits of trade, against any course of action which might possibly involve this country in war. Of so enthusiastic and pure-minded a champion of peace as Mr. Henry Richard one may speak with all respect; for it can certainly do men no harm, especially in these days, to be reminded that after all the triumph of brute force, even when it is directed by the highest intelligence, is but a sorry kind of civilisation. But with what feelings, except of impatience and contempt, can Englishmen listen to the counsels of politicians who are too short-sighted to see the necessity for this country of an imperial policy, and who would have us resent no insult and punish no aggression short of an actual invasion of these shores, because "Alabamas might escape from other countries," if we went to war, "to prey on the ships of our mercantile marine?" It is true, as Mr. George Wilson remarks, that Turkey is a long way off; but he forgot to add that India is still further off, say about twice the distance, and that we nevertheless occupy that country with an army of 60,000 men, and reckon it as an integral part of the empire. It is quite conceivable, therefore, that we may have very important interests to guard at Constantinople and in the Black Sea. In truth, for a world-wide empire like that of England it may be said that there is no part of the earth in which political changes can occur that do not concern her. We have a glorious position, but it brings with it terrible responsibilities; and to try to escape from those responsibilities by taking refuge in a policy of selfish isolation is but to invite attack and prepare the way for ruin.

Even our commerce will not continue to flourish if we retire before every power that shows a bold front and refuse to draw the sword till our enemies have occupied every point of vantage ground and are ready to force upon us a war to be fought out within the limits of the United Kingdom. It is better that British lives and British money should be spent now in another Crimean war than that we should wait, as we are advised to do, till the Russians have bought a new fleet and built new fortresses to carry out the Emperor Alexander's latest decree, or till they have marched an army across the Danube and advanced to Constantinople, or perhaps,—for Egypt is as far off as Turkey, and, therefore, according to Mr. Wilson's theory, we need not care into whose hands it falls,—till they have replaced the crescent by the cross in Alexandria and Cairo. It were superfluous to say that the men who advocate the doctrine that England ought to let all other powers do exactly what they like abroad know nothing of the state of opinion in foreign nations or in that not unimportant part of the British empire which lies beyond the four seas. But it is annoying that they should remain profoundly ignorant of the temper and ways of thought of their countrymen at home, and should continue to sneer at patriotism and national honour in the sincere belief that by this affectation of superiority to old world sentiments they are really winning the hearts of the working classes of England. One can only account for the delusion they labour under by supposing that they have gone on reading their pet newspapers, and applauding one another's speeches, till they rest in the firm persuasion that they alone have authority to speak in the name of the people of England. Yet, while Mr. Wilson is lamenting that our Government wishes to spend in war "the money drawn from the sinews of the working classes of this country," the working men themselves are busy passing resolutions in which they vehemently demand that England shall take up arms to prevent the triumph of a conspiracy for making the two great northern powers supreme in Europe. The perverseness of a man of genius no doubt gave weight for a time to the political school of which Mr. Wilson is the leader. Mr. Bright's eloquence became such a commanding power in the House of Commons and on the public platform that the majority of Englishmen forgot for a while their natural aversion to some of the principles which formed part of the great orator's political creed. The influence thus secured by one section of the Liberal party has been perceptible in our policy for years, and has done much damage to our reputation abroad, where the national character is now assumed to be fairly summed up in Byron's ironical lines—

> "Kill a man's family, and he may brook it,
> But keep your hand out of his breeches pocket."

At home, also, we believe that the pretensions of those politicians whom we may call the Peace Radicals have created great discontent in the Liberal ranks by fastening on the party the unpopular character of having no national policy. If we wish for an instance of the mischievous tendency of a habit of looking at English interests from Mr. George Wilson's point of view, there is none so apt as that afforded by the speech in which the Home Secretary, about two months ago, assured his constituents that England need be in no hurry to reorganise her army, as the French could not invade us for want of an army or the Prussians for want of a fleet. Mr. Bruce ranks as a statesman, yet it never occurred to him that we might be engaged in a war in which we should require to go abroad to meet our foes instead of waiting to receive them at home. Now, we are suddenly called upon to meet a powerful enemy while our military preparations are still incomplete; and the Ministry, roused by the sudden shock to a consciousness of the country's real needs and duties, throws over Mr. Bruce without ceremony, and owns that a vigorous foreign policy and an army strong enough to take the field on the continent are indispensable to England.

It is always assumed by the advocates of peace that newspapers which have the courage to admit that war is inevitable must have some unknown reason for wishing hostilities to begin. We all deprecate war; but nothing can be more childish than to suppose that the gentle entreaties of English journalists can have the slightest effect in mitigating the warlike disposition of the Emperor of Russia. For our own part, we have looked anxiously, but in vain, for the slightest sign that a peaceful solution of the question raised by Russia is possible. Austria, Turkey, and Italy, have all given determined replies to the Russian note; and the call Turkey has made on the European powers to come to her aid, in virtue of the stipulations of the treaty of 1856, cannot honourably be disregarded by any of her allies. False hopes of peace are founded on rumours that the Russian answer to Earl Granville is not unfriendly; but it must be obvious to anyone who considers for a moment the purport of Prince Gortchakoff's first communication that Russia by her own action has designedly made a congress impossible; that the Czar cannot draw back now without openly humiliating himself before his own subjects; and that nothing but the cancelling of the Czar's autocratic decree ought to satisfy England. We cannot understand, therefore, how despatches full of courtly phrases can possibly lessen the gravity of the situation; nor would it be politic on the part of England to postpone a declaration of war. It is said we ought to wait till Russia really breaks the treaty—that is, till she is strong enough to give us a good deal more trouble in bringing her to reason. But the announcement of her intention is enough. If England lets Russia gain this victory now we shall never have another opportunity of asserting our influence in the East. What seems doubtful up to this time is whether we shall be able to get a clue to the intrigues between Russia and Prussia, but it is probable that the Russian diplomatist has in subtlety our Bismarckised Bismarck himself, and that Prussia may find herself compelled to appear before the world in the odious character of an accomplice with Russia in troubling the peace of Europe.

THE LONDON JOURNALS OF NOV. 25 ON THE RUSSIAN QUESTION.

WE are given to understand, the *Times* says, that the Russian reply to Lord Granville's despatch will be firm—that is, Russia will yield nothing in substance, yet she will not close the door to negotiation. This necessitates a corresponding action on the part of England. We must be firm, yet not close the door to negotiation. From the strong position which Lord Granville has taken up there must be no withdrawal; the country will not only support the Government in maintaining the principles of their despatch, but insist that no after-resolve shall practically nullify them. Yet we want no war. We look upon it with horror. A time must come when the greatest blessing for the majority of the human race will be the united and friendly action of England and Russia, and we would forego a great deal rather than separate the two by the memories of another war. If the Russian Government permits this feeling to have play, the peace of the world will not be further disturbed. With Russia depends the decision. Diplomacy, of course, has its prescription. It is said that a conference may be recommended to take into consideration that part of the treaty which Russia has so violently denounced. But this proposal is beset with great difficulties. The first arises from the rudeness and violence of Russia herself. She has thought fit to declare the Treaty of 1856 abrogated by her own independent will, and thus makes it difficult for the other Powers to meet her in friendly and equal discussion. Another difficulty is the position of France, and were her position even more hopeful than it is, she could hardly meet Prussia in negotiations until at least the preliminaries of peace are signed between them. But in a matter affecting the permanent settlement of Europe, and which does not call for immediate decision, the Russians may well be content to wait three or six months in order that a conference may be duly constituted. It cannot be the wish of Russia to provoke a war against Powers which in their combination will be an over-match for her, whatever forces she may put forth, and which can certainly prevent her from placing any navy on the Black Sea. The Prussian Government, which is suspected, the *Times* believes erroneously, of abetting the act of the Russian Government, cannot desire an outbreak which might give it new enemies, indefinitely increase its labours and expenses, and defer the settlement of Germany. As for the four powers which have been in a manner challenged by the Russian Government, it need not be said that no obstacles will come from them. Each would take up arms with the deepest regret, and only on a compulsion which Russia may easily remove.

The *Daily News* contends that if Russia maintains the position laid down in the first circular of Prince Gortschakoff she invites war. If she reduces those pretensions to acts, she makes war. Unfortunately, the Emperor of Russia and his Minister, instead of seeking from the agents of England and her allies a concession in harmony with the more enlightened ideas of foreign policy which now prevail, have essayed to snatch it from their supposed weakness and embarrassment. Whatever we may now think of the policy of the war of 1854 and the Treaty of 1856, we cannot be parties to its violation. To the war which Russia challenged in 1854 she owes the humiliation which she is now anxious to wipe out. If she should challenge and force war in 1870, it may end in the imposition of terms compared with which those of 1856 would seem light.

The *Post* holds that it is impossible for us, if we are not deaf to the conclusions of reason and the dictates of honour, to discuss any points of complaint which Russia may now raise, unless as a preliminary Prince Gortschakoff withdraws his first circular. In such a course this country would infallibly be backed by the moral support of the world. We will not suppose that Russia could have active allies in her flagrant violation of all law. Prussia has too much to lose by endorsing such precedents.

The *Telegraph* observes that "your 'if' is a great peacemaker: and "if" the Czar's Government meant nothing but peace and good faith when it announced the intention of defying European opinion and breaking a registered bond, why, we can only regard Prince Gortschakoff's despatch as an unlucky specimen of diplomatic literature. Let us then set it aside and look forward with hopefulness and acquiescence to that summoning of an International Council which might best settle this important difficulty and also take into immediate consideration other weighty and disastrous problems now being solved in the fairest districts of Europe by fire, famine, and the sword.

Prince Gortschakoff's answer, the *Standard* remarks, is said to be conciliatory in tone but "firm in substance." The Czar first breaks the treaty, and then announces that he will be ready to justify himself before a European Congress, but if the British Government evades the question by offering to throw open the Black Sea, it is but an evasion which will lead to the necessity of a British fleet cruising in the Black Sea to watch the proceedings of the armour-clad Russian gun-boats. In the meantime, it is the general opinion that the present British Government cannot remain a month in office should war break out. But what legacy would they leave to their successors? Must we wait for their incompetence to bear fruit? What satisfaction will their overthrow and disgrace be to the nation should she suddenly find herself engaged in hostilities without a single step having been taken to put England in a state of defence?

LIST OF VESSELS SAILED FOR BOMBAY

FROM LIVERPOOL.

970 Mindora — July 29
797 Birmah, Pearse — Aug. 5
Genii, Irvine — Aug. 6
1053 Green Jacket, Krogh — Aug. 15
1164 Alpine, Barrill — Aug. 16
1212 Bennington, Sherrington — Aug. 18
671 Ulcoats, Jones — Aug. 19
909 Allerton, Gabes — Aug. 23
909 Khimjee Oodowjee, Sewell — Aug. 25
914 Ellen Gondy — Sept. 2
679 Glenalos, Hicks — Sept. 3
1434 Westminster, Grose — Sept. 5
906 Coringa, Ross — Sept. 6
1166 Sandringham, Hamilton — Sept. 9
1179 Sir Walter Scott, Shaw — Sept. 10
1097 Eddyston, Peterson — Sept. 1.
1283 Ardgowan, Kerr — Sept. 18
1243 Connemara, Hughes — Sept. 19
1191 Robert Kerr — Sept. 22
1394 Tim Whiffler — Sept. 26
1837 Baron Macauley — Sept. 29
784 Norwood—Put back — Oct. 14
1400 Sylvia, Telbury — Oct. 7
1040 Bonnie Dundee, Cormor — Oct. 7
2198 Tennyson, Hawkins — Oct. 8
1591 Euxine, Harington—E. Bates & Co. — Oct. 14
1166 Rialto, Babot — Oct. 14
1085 Eddystone, Peterson—Volkart Brothers — Oct. 7
1271 Auethrsa, Lamont — Oct. 17
993 Antrim, O'Neill — Oct. 18
1439 Melpemone, Whiting
1067 May Queen, Ross
1181 Oberon, Tovill
1225 Western Belle, Smith
682 Doxford, Robertson
861 Ambrose, Carmell—E. Bates & Co.
990 City of Brussels, Campbell—W. Nicol & Co.
1237 Macedon, Widdicombe
987 Red Cross
1348 Ashgrove, Fullerton.
1184 Ophelia, Strickland
1280 Louisa Fletcher, Luckes
1456 Algonquin, Jones
1165 Gatineau, Cummings
1324 Juventa, Holmes
White Jacket, Johnson
1310 William Fairburn, Elder—E. Bates & Co.
1037 Sir C. Napier, Mosey—E. Bates & Co.
1298 Sydney Dacres, Gillies—E. Bates & Co.
1340 Royal Adelaide, Jeffery—E. Bates & Co.

FROM LIVERPOOL VIA SUEZ CANAL.

1377 Queen of the South (s), Heather—Lawrence & Co.
1915 Collingwood (s)—W. Nicol & Co.
1040 Stirling (s)
1566 Petersburgh (s)
1403 Leish (s)
1300 Cingalese (s)
1750 Tiber (s)

FROM LONDON.

926 Canning — July 30
1117 Duke of Edinburgh, Balmano — Aug. 16
627 Woolloomorloo, Anderson — Sept. 3
954 Daphne, Cross—Stenhouse & Co. — Sept. 3
999 Sophia Joakim, Singer — July 11
1117 Glendaror, Cornewall — Oct 7
1248 Nelson, Rands — Oct. 1
468 Amazi, Hillman—W. Nicol & Co. — Oct. 18
1198 Dhuleep Singh, Jennings—W. Nicol & Co.
1145 Zenobia, Hutchings—Sir C. Forbes & Co.
1292 Prince Oscar
1164 Robinson Crusoe
1745 The Tweed, Stewart—Sir C. Forbes & Co.
1174 Millwall, Scale
1190 City of Seringapatam
1267 British Consul

FROM LONDON VIA SUEZ CANAL.

1310 Breadalbane (s), Byrne—W. & A. Graham & Co.
760 Berar (s)—W. & A. Graham & Co.
1090 Milbank (s)
1311 Orlando (s)
1191 India (s)—Volkart Brothers

FROM CLYDE VIA SUEZ CANAL.

1040 Arabia—W. Nicol & Co.

FROM TRIESTE VIA SUEZ CANAL.

Thetis (s)

FROM MARSEILLES VIA SUEZ CANAL.

1500 Europe (s), Martino—KunklePreswerck & Co.

FROM NEWPORT.

867 Coringa, Cleverly—W. Nicol & Co. — June 1
780 Napoleon III., Preith—Forbes & Co. — July 3
R. Wold and Hintfield — May 23
385 Jourdain, Arnandean
1190 Seaforth, Woodward

FROM CALCUTTA.

691 Myaram Dyaram—(at Akyab leaky) — June 27
660 Formosa — Sept. 14
1393 Benares—Hajee Mahomed Seedick — Oct. 21
1125 Munscorie
966 Houri
731 Pembrokshire, Wilkinson—Blackwell & Co.
620 Hydree
812 Futtay Shaw Allum
816 Ismail
534 Alice Davis
808 George Kendall
587 Statesman (s)
187 Rescue, Messeroy.

FROM RICE PORTS.

1303 Dancaino

FROM CLYDE.

994 City of Amoy, Muir—W. Nicol & Co. — Aug. 28
1216 Challenge—Finlay, Muir & Co. — Sept. 16
1489 Stornoway—Finlay, Muir & Co. — Sept. 30
1195 City of York, Auld—W. Nicol & Co. — Oct. 10
979 City of Cashmere, Byse
1199 Colombo, Macmillan

FROM BORDEAUX.

406 Europe, Duhalles—(put back leaky)

FROM CARDIFF.

1228 Forfarshire, Cleaver — Sept. 2
1219 Malabar, Douglas — Sept. 26
1074 Dinapore, Wilson — Oct. 1
583 Inoidia, Avelline
1179 Beaunhamba, McCabe,—Volkaft Brothers
1495 Jeypore, McMillan

FROM NEWCASTLE.

462 Harwood — June 1
1193 Marietta — Sept. 27
757 Berlin, Small
600 Nuard
779 Johanna
815 Donna Maria—Volkart Brothers
1180 Semopareil
1193 Elizabeth Fry

FROM NEWCASTLE N. S. W.

1043 Springfield, Dwight—Farnham & Co.
1302 Varuna, Clare—W. Nicol & Co.

FROM SUNDERLAND.

583 Olive Mount — June 4
902 Vilattee — July 12
372 Dement, Dunn — Oct. 5
457 Sarab, Watson

FROM SHIELDS.

Countess — July 7
1660 Great Australia, Smith — July 18
1460 Humber, Atkins—Bell, Ventz & Lucius — July 27
Golden City — Sept. 2
1193 Manetta — Sept. 27
1074 May Queen — Oct. 3
1990 G. M. Cairns, Brodie
981 Princess, Somawatty, Bake—Sir C. Forbes & Co.
1019 Princess Dugmar, Lewis—Rennie Scovell

FROM RANGOON.

847 Fanny
1107 Napier Minto
354 Migrator
847 Fanny
938 Louisa

FROM BANGKOK.

422 Queen of Ceylon, Goodrusk

FROM TYNE.

1080 Americana, France

FROM HONGKONG.

563 False Allum
431 Brenkburn Buoy, Jask

FROM MAURITIUS.

205 Edward — Aug 23

BANKS.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK of INDIA, LONDON, and CHINA.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

LONDON BANKERS.

BANK OF ENGLAND. | LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK.

MONEY REMITTED

At current rates of Exchange by the Bank's Drafts on its Branches and Agencies in the East, and

On LONDON | On IRELAND,
" SCOTLAND, | " PARIS,

And also on the principal Towns in the AUSTRALIAN COLONIES.

If desired, the Bank will send the Draft direct to the party whose address is given.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS

At the rate of two per cent per annum on the daily balance up to one lac of rupees. The Accounts are credited with interest half-yearly, on 30th June and 31st December.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON FIXED DEPOSITS.

When fixed for 12 months .... 5 per cent per annum.

All Letters should be addressed, and Hoondies made payable, to the Agent, Chartered Mercantile Bank.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

HEAD OFFICE.

HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

PAID-UP CAPITAL—£800,000.

LONDON BANKERS—THE CITY BANK.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

BOMBAY | RANGOON | HONGKONG
CALCUTTA | SINGAPORE | SHANGHAI
AKYAB | BATAVIA | HANKOW

THE BANK'S AGENCY IN BOMBAY

GRANTS DRAFTS ON ITS HEAD OFFICE AND LONDON BANKERS, AS WELL AS ON THE OTHER AGENCIES AND BRANCHES;

NEGOTIATES, AND RECEIVES FOR COLLECTION, BILLS OF EXCHANGE; EFFECTS REMITTANCES IN THE BANK'S OWN DRAFTS, WITHOUT CHARGE FOR COMMISSION; AND CONDUCTS ALL KINDS OF GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.

DEPOSITS OF MONEY

ARE RECEIVED AT CALL AND FOR FIXED PERIODS, ON TERMS WHICH MAY BE LEARNED ON APPLICATION.

All Letters should be addressed, and Remittances made payable, to THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

JAMES SIMPSON, Acting Agent.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.—(Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March and by Imperial Decree of 25th July 1864.)

Recognised by the International Convention of 30th April 1862, and by Act No. VIII. of 1864, of the Legislative Council of India, and by Amended Act of 1867.

Subscribed and Paid-up Capital £3,200,000
Reserve Fund 800,000

HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.

AGENCIES.

Bourbon (Reunion), London, Alexandria, Calcutta, Hongkong, Saigon, Shanghai and Yokohama.

LONDON BANKERS.

The Union Bank of London; Messrs. C. J. Hambro and Sons.

AGENTS IN SCOTLAND.—National Bank of Scotland.

AGENTS IN IRELAND.—{The Munster Bank, Limited. The Belfast Banking Company.

TERMS OF BUSINESS.

The Bank grants Drafts and Letters of Credit, and purchases and collects Bills, on the above places, and on all the principal Cities and Towns on the Continent of Europe.

Interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on current deposits on the minimum monthly balances.

Investments and sales of all descriptions of British and Foreign Securities, &c., effected.

The Bank takes charge of Securities for customers, and receive Dividends on Indian and Foreign Funds, Railway and other Shares.

Every other description of Banking business transacted.

All remittances to be endorsed "Pay Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris, or order." E. J. HARDCASTLE, Manager.

14, Rampart Row, Bombay, 25th August 1869.

AGRA BANK (Limited).—Capital—£1,000,000 (One Million Sterling). In 100,000 Shares of £10 each.

HEAD OFFICE—Nicholas Lane, Lombard Street, London, E.C.

LONDON BANKERS.

The Bank of England
Messrs. GLYN & Co.
AND
The National Bank of Scotland.

Edinburgh Branch—17 St. Andrew Square.

BRANCHES IN INDIA AND CHINA.

Calcutta | Agra. | Kurrachee. | Shanghai.
Madras. | Bombay. | Lahore. | Hongkong.

The Bombay Manager grants Bills of Exchange at the following rates on London at 6 months sight at 1/10 5/8 per Rupee.

4	do.	1/10 1/2	"
3	do.	1/10 7/16	"
2	do.	1/10 3/8	"
1	do.	1/10 5/16	"
On demand		1/10 1/4	"
On Scotland		1/10 3/16	"
Circular Notes payable throughout Europe		1/10 1/8	"

No drafts at six months' sight are granted for sums under £50, and sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.

INTEREST CHARGED.

On Loans on Government Paper and Railway Shares.
3 Months........... 5 per cent. per annum.
" " 1 to 2 " .... 4 per cent. per annum.
" on other approved securities
3 Months........... 6 per cent. per annum.

INTERESTS.

On Deposits repayable on demand will be credited half-yearly (on 30th June and 31st December) at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 upon all accounts the balances of which have not during the six months fallen below Rs. 1,000. When such has been the case, no interest will be allowed.

On Fixed Deposits subject to 3 months' Notice of withdrawal 3 per cent. per annum
Do. 6 do. 4
Do. 12 do. 5

The Bank takes charge of Government Paper and other Securities for constituents without charge.

All Drafts or Hoondies forwarded for realisation should be made payable to the Agra Bank (Limited), or order.

Hours of business, 10 to 3; Saturday, 10 to 1.

EDWARD MORRISS, Manager.

Bombay, 18th November, 1870.

FOR SALE.

COMPOUND SYRUP OF

HYDRATE OF CHLORAL,

Has been recognised by the Medical Profession as a convenient preparation of the Hydrate, being of definite strength, and by the complete disguise of its odour and acridity palatable and inoffensive to the most delicate stomachs.

PREPARED ONLY BY

TREACHER & Co. (Limited),

BOMBAY (FORT & BYCULLA) & POONA.

LETTS' DIARIES FOR 1871,

AT CASH AS. 10, CREDIT AS. 12, TO THE SHILLING; AS UNDER

OFFICE EDITIONS IN CLOTH.

	English Prices. s. d.	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
No. 8—1 Day in a page, with Sunday	6 6	4 0	4 14
9—2 Days in a page, with Sunday	5 6	3 8	4 2
10—3 Days in a page, with Sunday	4 6	2 12	3 6
11—3 Days in a page, without Sunday .	4 0	2 8	3 0
11D—3 Days on 2 pages; left page for mem., right for cash..............	6 0	3 12	4 8
12—3 Days in a page, with Sunday...	3 0	1 14	2 4
12 Enlarged.—2 Days in a page, with Sunday	4 0	2 8	3 0
13—3 Days in a page, without Sunday .	2 6	1 10	1 14
14—3 Days in a page, with Sunday	4 0	2 8	3 0
"ROUGH" EDITIONS, IN LIMP BOARDS.			
No. 31 Interleaved.—A week in the opening of 2 pages..............	2 6	1 10	1 14
32 Do.—A week in a page............	1 10	1 2	1 6
33—A week in the opening of 2 pages	1 4	0 14	1 0
33 Interleaved	2 4	1 8	1 12
34 Do.—A week in a page............	1 8	1 1	1 4
35—A week in the opening of 2 pages	1 0	0 10	0 12
35 Interleaved	1 8	1 1	1 4
POCKET EDITIONS, IN ROAN TUCK.			
No. 18.—7 days in the opening of 2 pages.	2 6	1 10	1 14
20.—7 days in the opening of 2 pages.	2 0	1 4	1 8

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

INSURANCES.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.—Capital £2,000,000 sterling; Funds in hand exceed £1,300,000.

Fire premiums for 1859 ....£228,314
Do. 1861 292,402
Do. 1863 341,668
Do. 1865 414,738
Do. 1867 460,553
Showing an increase over 1859 of £232,239

Policies covering risks on Merchandise and Buildings in Bombay continue to be granted by the above Company through their Agents. Detached Bungalows and Household Furniture both in Bombay and in the Mofussil insured on very favourable terms.

LIFE BRANCH.

Life premiums for 1860 .... £73,150
Do. 1862 105,703
Do. 1864 152,159

The undersigned, under instructions from the Head Office, are prepared to receive Proposals for Life Assurance with the above Company from Residents in India, and will be happy to afford every information regarding Rates of Premium, Participation in Profits, &c., to intending applicants for Insurance.

CAMPBELL, MITCHELL & Co., Agents, Royal Insurance Company.

Bombay, 1st January 1869.

THE QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY. FIRE and LIFE.

HEAD OFFICE—Queen Insurance Buildings, Liverpool.

CAPITAL—£2,000,000 (Two Millions).

TRUSTEES.—Thomas Edwards Moss, Esq., Christopher Bushell, Esq., and Edward Heath, Esq.

DIRECTORS.

CHAIRMAN—Bernard Hall, Esq.

DEPUTY CHAIRMEN—{William Hind, Esq., Patrick Hunter, Esq.

John Bateson, Esq. | William Hickman, Esq.
John Bingham, Esq. | R. W. Kelley, Esq.
William Bottomley, Esq. | George B. Kerferd, Esq.
T. Ridgway Bridson, Esq. | Peter Maxwell, Esq.
Alfred H. Cowie, Esq. | Peter M'Lagan, Esq.
Robert O. Crosbie, Esq. | John T. Pagan, Esq.
William Dalgish, Esq. | Clare Sewell Read, Esq.
Henry Duckworth, Esq. | John Sharp, Esq.
William Forces, Esq. | N. W. J. Strode, Esq.
Andrew Galbraith, Esq. | J. B. Thomson, Esq.
Charlton R. Hall, Esq. | C. J. Thomas, Esq.
H. C. Tunnicliffe, Esq.

ACTUARY AND GENERAL MANAGER.—J. Moncrieff Wilson, Esq.
SUB-MANAGER—Thomas Walton Thomson.
BANKERS—The Liverpool Commercial Bank, and the National Provincial Bank of England.
AUDITORS—Messrs. Harmood, Banner & Son, Accountants.
PHYSICIANS—James Turnbull, M.D., Liverpool, J. E. Pollock, M.D., London; F. S. Stedman, M.D., Bombay.

The rates of Premium for Fire and Life Insurances will be found as moderate as those of other First Class Offices. Policies are issued under the Life branch of this Company recently established in Bombay, on Civil lives, and Military lives in Civil employ.

For further information and particulars, and for prospectuses, &c. regarding Fire and Life Insurances, apply to LAWRENCE & Co., Agents in Bombay.

Bombay, 1st Jan. 1868.

INSURANCES.

EXTENSION OF THE LIFE BUSINESS TO INDIA.

COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE—19 & 20, CORNHILL, LONDON.

CAPITAL FULLY SUBSCRIBED £2,500,000
AMOUNT PAID UP.............................. £250,000

INDIAN BRANCH—CALCUTTA.

DIRECTORS OF THE INDIAN BRANCH.

T. A. Apcar, Esq., (Messrs. Apcar & Co.) Merchant.
G. M. Backer, Esq., Merchant.
F. G. Eldridge, Esq., (Messrs. Atkinson, Tilton & Co.) Merchant, Vice-President of the Chamber of Commerce.
J. C. Murray, Esq. (Messrs. Kettlewell, Bullen & Co.) Merchant.
The Hon'ble G. C. Paul, Barrister-at-Law, Officiating Standing Counsel to the Government of India.
C. Sanderson, Esq., (Messrs. Berners, Sanderson and Upton) Solicitor and Registrar of the Diocese of Calcutta.

MANAGER IN INDIA.
C. H. OGBOURNE, ESQUIRE.

MEDICAL REFEREE FOR BOMBAY.
DR. H. W. DIVER, Esplanade Hotel, Fort.

ADVANTAGES OFFERED TO THE PUBLIC.

1. The rates of premium are moderate (generally lower than other Offices), and the conditions of assurance liberal.
2. Premia are received in Yearly, Half-yearly, Quarterly, or Monthly Instalments.
3. Claims are paid one month after satisfactory proof of death.
4. Lives assured at Indian rates (not being seafaring persons, are permitted to reside in any part of the world in time of peace.
5. The office is a comparatively young one (first Policy issued in 1862), and is therefore free from old Liabilities.
6. It possesses a very large Capital, the whole of which is fully subscribed.
7. Its investments are all of a first-class character.
8. The Life Funds are allowed to accumulate in Special Trust for the primary security of Life Policies.
9. The expenses of management are guaranteed by the Deed of Settlement not to exceed 10 per cent. of the Premium Income.
10. The London Direction consists of first-class City Merchants, who look after the business themselves, who are all Shareholders in the Company, and nearly all of whom have been on the Board from the commencement.
11. The large Bonus declared to Policyholders at the declaration of Profits up to December 1867.
12. The first-class position which the office holds at home, as shown by the price of its Shares on the London Stock Exchange.

SURRENDER VALUES.

Policies are purchased by this Company at an equitable value after payment of Premiums for three years.

GENERAL REGULATIONS.

The English rate takes effect from the date of departure for Europe from Alexandria to Port Said, and the Indian rate from the date of arrival at either of those places outward bound.

Medical Fees and Stamp Duty are paid by the Company. No Entrance Fee or other payment is required of the Assured beyond the Premium.

The following Agents have been appointed in connexion with the Life Department:—

Agra ...	Uncovenanted Service Bank.
Allahabad ...	C. J. Cooke, Esq., Bank of Bengal.
Akyab ...	Messrs. Bullock Brothers.
Bankipore ...	W. Fraser, Esq., Bank of Bengal.
Behar Districts	J. Almeida, Esq.
Benares ...	H. T. Balfour, Esq., Bank of Bengal
Bangalore ...	N. R. Bain, Esq.
Bombay ...	Messrs. Geo. W. Wheatley & Co.
Cawnpore ...	W. Neill, Esq., Bank of Bengal.
Ditto ...	Bank of Upper India.
Ditto ...	T. Lucas and Co.
Chittagong ...	Messrs. Bullock Brothers.
Chumparun ...	James Begg, Esq.
Chumparun Districts	E. C. Lamb, Esq.
Cochin ...	Pearce, Leslie and Co.
Dalhousie ...	Walter Adlard, Esq.
Delhi ...	Delhi and London Bank.
Ditto ...	H. B. Sterndale, Esq., Bank of Bengal.
Dinapore ...	Messrs. Kelly & Co.
Dacca ...	N. P. Pogose, Esq.
Jhansie ...	Barjonjee Furdoonjee, Esq.
Kurseong ...	C. Graham, Esq.
Lahore ...	Hector Gunn, Esq., Agra Bank.
Ditto ...	J. D. Watters, Esq., Bank of Bengal
Lucknow ...	W. Dickson, Esq., Bank of Bengal.
Ditto ...	Delhi and London Bank.
Madras ...	Messrs. Arbuthnot & Co.
Moulmein ...	Messrs. Bullock Brothers.
Mean Meer ...	W. Adlard, Esq.
Meerut ...	Greetham and White.
Mirzapore ...	T. Lucas and Co.
Monghyr ...	Thomas & Co.
Nagpore ...	T. A. Clarke, Esq.
Patna ...	Messrs. Kelly & Co.
Ditto ...	W. Fraser, Esq., Bank of Bengal.
Purneah ...	P. H. D. de Dombal, Esq.
Rangoon ...	Messrs. Bulloch Brothers.
Rohilkund Districts	H. Costley, Esq.
Sylhet ...	E. G. Foley, Esq.
Saugor ...	J. A. Withall, Esq.
Simla ...	United Bank of India.
Tirhoot ...	E. Dalgleish, Esq.
Umballa ...	United Bank of India.
Ditto ...	Greetham and White.

Copies of the last Report and Balance Sheet of the Company, together with Forms of Proposal and all further information, may be obtained by letter or on application to

GEO. W. WHEATLEY & Co., Agents at Bombay.

December 1870.

SUN FIRE OFFICE.—ESTABLISHED 1710.

POLICIES opened on WAREHOUSES and SHOPS, MERCHANDISE, DWELLINGS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, and other insurable property, in Bombay and the Mofussil, at current rates, by PEEL, CASSELS, & Co., Agents.

NOTICES.

CAUTION.

STEEDMAN'S SOOTHING POWDERS,

for Children cutting their teeth. Purchasers are requested to BEWARE OF IMITATIONS

of this Medicine, and to observe, in every case, that the words JOHN STEEDMAN, CHEMIST, WALWORTH, SURREY," are engraved on the Government Stamp affixed to each packet, without which none are genuine. Sold by all Chemists and Druggists in Bombay, in Packets.

SUPPLEMENTARY MAIL ROUTE.

VIA BRINDISI to England and the Continent of Europe, in connection at Suez with the PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL CO.'S STEAMERS.

Time saved over other routes about 48 hours.
Sea passage from Alexandria 74 hours, weather permitting.
Entire journey from Alexandria to London 140 hours.

Fares:—Alexandria to Paris, 1st cl. £16-3-4; 2nd cl. £11-19-4. To London, 1st cl. £23 4s. 0d.; 2nd cl. £16 10s. 0d.

On arrival of the weekly fast steamer from Alexandria, carrying the SUPPLEMENTARY INDIAN MAIL, an express train is run from Brindisi by the SOUTH ITALIAN RAILWAY en route for London via Ancona, Bologna, Turin, Mont Cenis, Paris, Calais, and Dover.

The GREAT EAST INDIA HOTEL at Brindisi, under the control of the Company, is now open.

The SOUTH ITALIAN RAILWAY COMPANY'S Agents in London—Lebeau & Co., 6, Billiter Street, E. C.

MANURE FOR THE COFFEE PLANT.

MESSRS E. PURSER and COMPANY. AGRICULTURAL CHEMISTS, LONDON,

having for many years devoted attention to the composition of Coffee Manures, which have been most successfully employed on some of the largest Estates, beg to inform Planters that they have appointed the undernoted Agents for the sale of their preparations in India. The first consignment goes forward by the Steamer Surbiton via the Suez Canal, and the Agents are now ready to receive orders for the same.

PURSER'S PATENT COFFEE MANURE

contains all the mineral constituents of the Coffee Plant in their most available form.

PURSER'S DISSOLVED BONES,

A manure which has been used for many years, and requires no recommendation. Bones in this prepared state produce much better results than when used in a broken condition without further combination.

For further particulars apply to
Messrs. H. MANN & Co., Mangalore and Mercara,
Messrs. JAMES, ANDREW & Co., Calicut.

D. HOGARTH & Co.'s CELEBRATED

PRESERVED PROVISIONS,

Ready for immediate use.

Real Turtle, Mock Turtle, Hare, Ox Tail, Julienne and Palestine Soups.
Scotch Salmon, Salmon Cutlets.
Kippered Salmon.
Fresh Herrings, Mackarel, Findon Haddocks, Lobsters, Oysters, Sardines.
Preserved Meats of all kinds.
York Hams, Bacon.
Truffled Patés, Oxford Sausages, Bologna Sausages.
Pickles, Sauces.
Bottled Fruits, Table Jellies, Jams, Jellies and Scotch Marmalades, Dessert Fruits.

And Oilmen's stores of every description and of the finest quality. Price Lists forwarded on application to

D. HOGARTH & Co.,

"Bon Accord" Wharf, 223 Wapping, London, and at Aberdeen, Manufacturers by special appointment to H. M.'s Navy at the Royal Victoria Yard, Deptford.

SARSAPARILLA.

WILKINSON'S ESSENCE OR FLUID EXTRACT OF RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA, prescribed by the Faculty for Purifying the Blood, Debility, Liver Complaints, and freeing the system from the effects of Mercury; exclusively used in India and the Colonies as a Prevention to Tropical Diseases.

"Superior preparation that may always be relied upon."—Sir Astley Cooper.
"We are in every respect satisfied with it."—Lancet.
"We recommend your Sarsaparilla as the best."—Medical Review.

Sold in ½, ¼, and pint bottles.

CAUTION.—Many spurious, worthless, and injurious preparations are offered to the Public; see that both Bottle and Label have the Name and Address also Trade Mark (W in a diamond.)

QUINTESSENCE OF JAMAICA GINGER AND CAMOMILE.

WILKINSON'S preparation of Ginger and Camomile has long been deservedly known as an excellent domestic medicine. It is a most efficient Stomachic Tonic, and the best remedy for Flatulency and disorders arising from impaired digestion.

It is not affected by climate.
No European in India or Tropical Countries should be without.
Sold in ½, ¼, and ½ pint bottles.

AROMATIC TINCTURE OF QUINODINE.

For the prevention of Fever, Ague, and effects of Malaria.
An unfailing remedy.

It may be mentioned that those who, during the campaign in the Crimea, daily took a small quantity, passed entirely unharmed through the raking fire of Fever and Dysentery that thinned the ranks around them.

Sold in half and quarter-pint bottles.

Prepared only by Thos. Wilkinson, 270 Regent Street, London,

BOMBAY.

Wholesale and Retail Agents, Treacher & Co., Limited, (Medical Hall, Byculla, and Fort), Poona.
And of all the principal Firms in India and the Colonies.

WANTED.

NOTICE.—WANTED, a STORE KEEPER, a SUBNESS and two CARKOONS, for the Office of the Executive Engineer, Aden. The salary of the Storekeeper is Rs. 85 per mensem, and that of Subness and Carkoons Rs. 45, 40, and 35, respectively, with Rations.

The Storekeeper will have to furnish a Security.

Application to be made on or before the 20th instant to

KAHANDAS MUNCHARAM, Executive Engineer, Presidency.

Executive Engineer's Office, Bombay, 12th December 1870.

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

TO BE LET, several Rooms and Godowns in Grant Buildings. Apply to the Manager, Land Mortgage Bank of India, Limited, Parsee Bazaar Street.

TO BE LET or SOLD, the BUNGALOW No. 147, Malabar Hill. Apply to the MANAGER, LAND MORTGAGE BANK of INDIA, Limited, Parsee Bazaar, Street.

NOTICES.

GOLD AND SILVER MEDALS AT THE BROACH AND AKOLA EXHIBITIONS 1868.

GOLD KEYLESS HUNTERS and SEMI-HUNTERS, Plain or Engine-turned Cases. Rs. 225.
FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

LADY'S small GOLD HUNTERS, Enamelled and Jewelled Cases. Rs. 150.
FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

SILVER KEYLESS HUNTERS, 1st quality, Patent Lever, extra finished. Rs. 100.
FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

SILVER HUNTERS, Patent Lever, 3/4 plate, in strong good Silver Cases, Engine-turned, very serviceable, warranted for two years. Rs. 50.
The same Watch, Keyless. Rs. 70.
FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

OFFICE CLOCKS, Patent Lever, Octagon or Round, imitation Walnut, 8-days, with Bell. Rs. 25.
FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

BIERS & Co.'s STABLES and HORSE FODDER DEPOT, Back Bay Compound, Girgaum.
Shigram and Horse, ordinary hire Rs. 4
Brougham do. do " 5
Job Horses for any period.
Horses and Carriages on Commission Sales at all times.
BIERS & Co.

WENHAM LAKE ICE COMPANY,

No. 9, MARINE STREET.

WENHAM LAKE ICE on SALE, Wholesale and Retail.

Pass Books for monthly credit accounts available.

TOBACCO on SALE at the WENHAM LAKE ICE COMPANY'S OFFICES, No. 9, Marine Street. GOLDEN ORANGE HONEY DEW, 1 to 5 lbs., Rs. 1-8 per lb., 20 lbs. and upwards Re. 1 per lb.

SUNDRY ARTICLES of American Import on SALE at the WENHAM LAKE ICE COMPANY'S OFFICES, No. 9, Marine Street.

Kerosine Oil—best refined.
20% Ash Oars, 9 to 18 feet long.............. 5 as. per foot.
100 Barrels Navy Bread 8,703 lbs.............. Rs. 10 per cwt.
Platform Scales, weighing 1,200 lbs. .... " 125 each.
Do. Ditto 8.0 " .... " 100 "
American Union Scales .... " 30 "
Cheap Tea Scales, 8 lbs.............. " 15 "
Ditto 4 " .... " 10 "
Post-office Scales, ½ oz. .... " 10 "
Preserved Lobsters, 1 lb. tins.............. " 6 per doz.
Ditto Oysters, ... " 6 "
Condensed Milk .... " 12 "
Preserved Peaches, 3 lb. tins .... " 18 "
Ditto Green Corn, 2 lb. tins .... " 12 "
Ditto Ditto Peas, 2 lb. tins .... " 12 "
Ditto Tomatoes, 3 lb. tins .... " 9 "

KEROSINE OIL STREET LAMPS.—The undersigned have in stock a large supply of Victoria and Washington Street Lamps as well as the internal parts of Victoria Street Lamps, which can be used in any ordinary Street Lantern.

The Victoria or Washington Street Lamps are in extensive use in Bombay, throughout the Presidency, and in the Native States. They are adapted for Verandahs, Gardens, or any out-door lighting where a lamp is required that neither wind nor rain affects.

FARNHAM & Co.

ALEXANDRA HOTEL, MATHERAN.—MR. J. C. PINTO, the Proprietor, begs to inform the Ladies and Gentlemen of the Bombay Presidency, that the above Hotel, which is so well known for its excellent accommodation, is OPEN for the RECEPTION of VISITORS. There are three separate Bungalows attached to the Hotel, which are very commodious for Ladies and Gentlemen. Superior Articles are always supplied at moderate rates, and great care is taken for the comfort of the Visitors. He has some Houses to Let, and undertakes to look after Bungalows on the Hill at a charge of Rs. 30 per annum.

ICES! ICES!! ICES!!!

JEWANJEE'S EXCHANGE.

Messrs. JEEWANJEE & Co. beg to intimate that they have arranged to have Superior ICE CREAMS and WATER ICE always ready at their Tiffin Rooms, at the corner of Meadow Street and Hummum Street, at 4 Annas a Glass.

JEWANJEE'S EXCHANGE. (By JEWANJEE & Co., Proprietors Byculla Hotel).

Messrs. JEWANJEE & Co. beg to intimate that their FIRST CLASS TIFFIN and BILLIARD ROOMS in the commodious premises at the corner of Meadow Street and Hummum Street are open daily, and that Hot-chops, Steaks, and Oysters, &c., &c., are served up in a superior style, at a minute's notice.

The Billiard Room and ordinary Tiffin Room are on the ground floor, and on the first flat there are half a dozen nicely fitted up private rooms for tiffins.

A First class selection of WINES, SPIRITS, and BEER, &c.
JEWANJEE & Co.

THE CHOWK HOTEL, MATHERAN.

JEEWANJEE & Co., the Proprietors of the CHOWK HOTEL, MATHERAN, in thanking Visitors for the very liberal patronage extended to the Hotel in former seasons, beg to intimate that they have now RE-OPENED the Hotel.

The Chowk Hotel is the highest bungalow on Matheran Hill, and is therefore well exposed to the breeze. There is a large Verandah, from which the view is very extensive and pleasing, and also an excellent Billiard Table. Attached to the Hotel is a fine range of Bedrooms, and the furnishing and thorough cleanliness maintained will, the Proprietors hope, continue to secure the comfort of Visitors and afford satisfaction. Care is taken to keep on stock a good supply of Wines, Spirits, &c., of the first quality.

Terms as before, Rs. 6 per day.
JEEWANJEE & Co.

BYCULLA REFRESHMENT ROOMS.

JEWANJEE AND COMPANY, Proprietors of the Byculla Hotel, beg to intimate that they have now OPENED a REFRESHMENT ESTABLISHMENT in connection with their Billiard Room adjoining the Byculla Hotel, where Steaks, Chops, and other Refreshments can be had at any hour at reasonable prices. Care will be taken to serve only first class meats, and excellent arrangements have been made for cooking at a moment's notice, by means of a patent stove just received from Europe, any dish in the bill of fare.

Private Rooms have been expressly built for the accommodation of Visitors, in connection with the Billiard Room, which has been refitted, and in which there are now four first-class Billiard Tables, brilliantly lighted with Gas.

Wines and Spirits and American Drinks of every description can be had at the bar of the Billiard Rooms.

BYCULLA (late BOMBAY) HOTEL,

(BY JEWANJEE & Co.,)

AT THE

JUNCTION OF BELLASIS AND CLARE ROADS, BYCULLA.

(Within 5 minutes walk of Byculla and Tardeo Railway Stations.)

BYCULLA HOTEL is acknowledged to to be in every respect the best in Bombay. Having been built expressly for an hotel, the building possesses advantages over bungalow hotels, and has been fitted up in such a manner as to ensure the greatest comfort to Residents and Visitors. Ample accommodation has been provided for Families. All the Apartments are lofty, and well furnished, and an excellent Table is kept. Care is also taken that the Wines and other Liquors are of the first quality. Adjoining the large Dining Saloon are a Library and two good Billiard Tables. Hot and Cold Baths always ready.

JEWANJEE & Co.

ENGLISH HOTEL,

BRITISH HOTEL LANE,

APOLLO STREET.

THIS Hotel is fitted up and furnished in the most complete manner; no expense has been spared to render it the most commodious and comfortable Establishment both for Gentlemen and Families to be found in Bombay.

The Sleeping Apartments and Sitting Rooms are replete with every convenience, and the strictest regard is paid to cleanliness throughout the premises. The Table will be found to be abundantly supplied with viands of unrivalled excellence, and the Culinary Department is under the immediate supervision of the Proprietor.

The Wines, Liquors, and Beer are of the very best description, supplied from the most celebrated houses in the London and Continental Markets. The Proprietor confidently recommends this Establishment to the patronage of Travellers and Residents, all of whom may be accommodated with the comforts of a home at moderate charges.

The Hotel is pleasantly situated, and within five minutes of the Railway Station and the Apollo Bunder.

PESTONJEE BAPOOJEE, Proprietor.

GREAT EASTERN HOTEL, WINE & GENERAL PURVEYING COMPANY (Ld.), ALLAHABAD BRANCH.

HOTEL DEPARTMENT ONLY.

ALLAHABAD having now become an important city, to meet its growing requirements, the Company has, at considerable expense, enlarged and improved their Hotel by the addition of an upper storey. From its central position, and close proximity to the Railway Station, the Hotel offers to Travellers, wishing to break their journey, a comfortable and quiet resting-place, with Refreshments of the very best.

The Hotel is on the Queen's Road, Allahabad, and within an easy walk of five minutes from the Terminus. It is fitted up and furnished in the most complete manner, and suited both for Families and Single Gentlemen; but the upper rooms are more especially adapted for Families, as they can be occupied one, two, or three, en suite, with capital Bath Rooms attached. These Rooms are also, without exception, the coolest and most comfortable in the station.

The Wines, Spirits, and Beer are selected from the Company's stock in Calcutta, and fresh supplies are sent monthly, thus ensuring to visitors the best and most unexceptionable articles of the kind to be procured in the North-Western Provinces.

A first-class slate Billiard Table is provided for the use of the Residents, and for the amusement during the short interval of Gentlemen passing through. The room is detached, and at some distance from the main building.

TERMS—STRICTLY CASH.

DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA. The best remedy for

Acidity of the STOMACH, HEARTBURN, HEADACHE, GOUT, and INDIGESTION; and the best mild aperient for delicate constitutions, especially adapted for Ladies, Children, and Infants, and for regular use in Warm Climates.

DINNEFORD & Co., Chemists, London, and of Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the world.

N.B.—Ask for DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA.

Agents—TREACHER & Co., Bombay, Byculla, and Poona.

Printed and Published for the Proprietor by HENRY SLYTH, at the "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press, Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay.

AGENTS—LONDON, Mr. GEORGE STREET, 30 Cornhill, E. C. PARIS Messrs. H. and W. GALIGNANI and Co., Publishers, Rue de Rivoli.—CALCUTTA, Messrs. THACKER, SPINK, and Co.—MADRAS, Messrs. PHAROAH and Co.